New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1512. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Letter from Robert C. Winthrop in Reply to W. C. Rives of Virginia.

From the Boston Courier.

We copied some weeks since from the National Intelligencer, in which it originally appeared, an able and excellent letter from Hon. W. C. Rives of Virginia, on the subject of Kansas and the condition of public affairs growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Appended to the letter was an opinion of President Madison's, adverse to the constitutionality of this Compromise, and of the general power of Congress to prohibit the introduction of Slavery in the Territories. We took occasion at the time to express our dissent from these views, and we hardly imagined that any one would suppose that Mr. Winthrop, to whom the letter of Mr. Rives was addressed, could concur in views so widely variant from those which he had uniformly expressed and acted upon during a long course of Congressional service. Finding, however, that such misapprehension existed upon this point, and observing that suggestions had been made in sundry quarters, and with no friendly purpose, that Mr. Winthrop had abandoned his old ground upon this question, we have obtained permission to publish the subjoined letter, in reply to Mr. Rives, which, though not, perhaps, originally designed for the press, constitutes ample refutation of such an idea, and leaves no further room for the misrepresentation of Mr. Winthrop's opinion by those who are disposed to understand them.

We publish this letter with great satisfaction, as creditable as it is to Mr. Winthrop, as a statesman and patriot, and are glad that he has not thought fit to withhold any longer from the public eye a communication which was due to his own character for consistency and frankness, and the spirit of which is so true to all we should desire in this hour of sectional jealousy and controversy:

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received and read with deep interest the letter of June 19, which you have done me the honor to address me in the columns of the National Intelligencer, together with the extracts of Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Walsh on the constitutional questions involved in the Missouri Compromise. I thank you for the whole tone and spirit of your communication, and for the welcome response which it contains to the hope which I had ventured to express, both publicly and privately, that in the further progress of the painful controversies which now agitate the country, there may be exhibited more of that spirit of moderation and forbearance which can alone lead to a happy solution, or, indeed, to any solution, of questions so full of difficulty and of danger.

You do me no more than justice, in the suggestion that the deliberate judgment of Mr. Madison would always receive from me the most deferential attention and respect. It was my good fortune to pass a day or two with that eminent man, under his own roof at Montpelier, in the year 1832—when the regard which I had previously been taught to cherish for his calm, consummate prudence and patriotism, was warmed and ripened into something of affectionate personal veneration. Feeble as he then was from age and illness, he was yet full of the kindest and most cordial hospitality, and his conversation was a continued flow of [illegible].

I shall not soon forget one remark of his, of which I made a memorandum at the time: "The recent [illegible] in Virginia on the subject of Slavery (said he) is the most important that has taken place since the Revolution of '76," adding that then, almost for the first time, he had begun to conceive a confident hope that Slavery was not to be a perpetual institution, and that he thought there would be no difficulty in anything in a system of gradual emancipation. In this connection he alluded particularly, and with strong approbation, to a speech which had recently been delivered in the Legislature of Virginia, I believe, by the late Governor McDowell.

[illegible]

I need hardly assure you, my dear Sir, that such thoughts, from such a source, have left a deep impression on my mind, and have contributed with other considerations in leading me to deplore the [illegible] in which Northern men have too frequently indulged on a subject of so much perplexity and peril. If, indeed, it be in any degree true that our agitations have deterred the statesmen of the South from considering and discussing among themselves the subject of domestic Slavery, and have even compelled them to recede from plans for ameliorating the condition of the colored race which were already projected, we have a heavy load of responsibility upon our shoulders, and one which I trust will not be augmented by anything in our future course.

The letter to Mr. Walsh from which the extracts are taken which accompany your favor, is entirely new to me, and it certainly contains views which are entitled to great weight. Yet it cannot be forgotten that Mr. Monroe, who could hardly fail to have had the advantage of Mr. Madison's best advice at the time, and who made a solemn appeal on the subject to a cabinet embracing Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford, as well as Mr. Wirt, gave his official sanction and signature to the Missouri Compromise Act.

Nor have I been able to get over the force of a still earlier authority upon the same subject, for which Mr. Madison himself would seem to be in some measure responsible. I refer to the adoption and enforcement of the Northwestern Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, by the first Congress, under the existing Constitution of the United States. Mr. Madison had alluded in the Federalist, as he has done in this letter to Mr. Walsh, to the fact that this ordinance had been passed by the old Congress of Confederation without authority; and the allusion has always seemed to me as having been introduced with a view of enforcing upon the people the importance of adopting a system of government under which such cases might be rightfully provided for thereafter. But whether this be or be not a fair construction of the remark in the Federalist, it is an historical fact, that the first Congress under the present Constitution adopted that this same Ordinance of 1787, containing the [illegible] Anti-Slavery clause, received a formal [illegible] by Congress.

I had occasion to bring this fact freshly to attention as long ago as the Winter of 1847, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, and to remark that Mr. Madison himself, who had questioned the authority of the Congress of the Confederation to pass the Anti-Slavery Ordinance originally, appeared to have made no objection to it in the Congress of the Constitution. He was, as you know, a member of that Congress, and the bill to which I refer,—the eighth act of the first session of the first Congress,—passed both Houses without a division, except upon some immaterial amendments, and received the signature of President Washington.

It is, however, altogether too late in the day for us to hope that questions of so exciting a character, and which have become so deplorably complicated with sectional disputes, can be settled by an appeal to authorities and precedents. Nor will I venture to deny that I have often heard the other side of this particular question placed upon grounds which I found it difficult to gainsay. But you will agree with me, I am sure, that in the very existence of such conflicting opinions and authorities, we ought all to find an ample reason for entertaining something more of mutual toleration for the honest differences of the present hour, than has recently been manifested at either end of the Union.

At the same time, my dear Sir, I cannot too deeply lament that any fresh occasion for the revival of such differences should have been created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That Compromise, I need not say, was no favorite of New-England, [illegible] with a most strenuous opposition from her [illegible] in Congress at the time of its passage. Nor has there been, it is true, any disposition [illegible] on her part, at a later day, to extend [illegible] not embraced nor contemplated in the original terms of the arrangement. But she had long been accustomed to regard that arrangement as an unalterable compact, of which the Northern States were now privileged to enjoy their share of the advantages undisturbed. All that portion of the original territory which had been set aside for the peculiar labor of the Southern States having been occupied and organized, it was felt that the free labor of the North was fairly entitled to the enjoyment of what remained. I owe it to frankness to say that I have uniformly concurred in this view, and that I have never been able to admit the wisdom or justice of the recent repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

There is no denying altogether, however, the force of your intimation, that it was a measure brought forward and largely sustained from the North, and I can only regret that more of our Southern friends, who, I am assured, would never have originated the measure themselves, could not have been induced to make a seasonable and effective stand against its passage. It is hardly too much to say, that a defeat of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by Southern votes, after it had once been introduced and agitated, would have rendered the new [illegible] of our Union once more and [illegible] all the waves and storms of [illegible]. It would have disarmed the whole [illegible] of agitators of the weapons which they are now wielding with so much mischievous [illegible], and would have secured to us all a welcome

and permanent repose from the strifes and controversies which have so long and so sadly embittered us.

I agree with you entirely that the condition of Kansas, under present circumstances, is not to be decided by rifles, muskets, or bowie-knives. The peace and security of the actual settlers ought to be provided for without delay by the National Government, and I am glad to see an intimation that, if our friend Mr. Crittenden's proposal to send out the veteran and gallant Scott for that purpose is not to be adopted, a similar duty is to be committed to General Persifer Smith, in whose discretion, impartiality and energy, I have the highest confidence. The arbitrary and abhorrent laws of the Territorial Legislature, to which Mr. Clayton has freshly called the attention of the Senate, ought certainly to be abrogated at the earliest day, and some mode adopted for giving the people of Kansas an opportunity of declaring, if they have not sufficiently done so, their own deliberate will as to the future condition and character of their infant Commonwealth. And if the South, while refusing to yield, (as you say she will,) to any renewed application of the territorial restriction contained in the Missouri Compromise, could yet be induced to acquiesce without a struggle in the operation of those physical and moral causes which seem so likely to make Kansas a State for free labor only,—the day would not be far distant when we might look for a complete restoration of kindness and concord throughout the Union. By such a course, the South would have abandoned no principle,—nor, in my judgment, would she have sacrificed any substantial interest;—while all color would have been removed for the idea, that a compromise of more than thirty years' standing had been swept out of existence by a strong hand, in order to subserve a purpose of sectional preponderance or political supremacy.

At all events, I heartily hope and pray that Kansas may soon cease to be the scene of "fraternal bloodshed," and that violent men of all parties and sections may be disappointed and defeated in the blaze of civil war. To this end, I am persuaded, that few things will conduce more than such calm, conciliatory and patriotic appeals as those which your letter contains. I thank you once more for giving expression to them, and for connecting my name with your own in such an effort to revive a "spirit of peace, of ancient brotherhood, and of hereditary deference and conciliation derived from the example and conduct of our fathers."

Retired, like yourself, though after a much briefer and humbler career of service, from all public employment, and without a wish to return to it—having neither personal ambition nor private ends to gratify—I cannot yet be indifferent to the perilous issues of the present moment, and no regard to a mere temporary popularity will prevent me from uniting with you in a common condemnation of every form of violence by which our Union and our domestic peace are endangered—whether of the rifle or the revolver, the bowie knife or the bludgeon, or of that "little member" which the Apostle tells us, sometimes "setteth on fire the course of nature." Believe me, dear Sir, with great respect and regard, most truly and faithfully, yours,

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, Castle Hill, Va.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Hanover-st., and [illegible] Broadway; House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Burlingame and Brooks Affair—Opinions on the Subject—Return of Burlingame.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The excitement relative to the Burlingame and Brooks affair is quieted to-night. The opinion among Northern men is remarkably unanimous in support of Burlingame's course. Southern men say little on the subject, that I can hear.

Burlingame, having been informed by telegraph that Brooks declines the meeting at Niagara, will be here to-morrow. S.

The Affair of Honor—Instructions to the Jury in the Herbert Case.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

A telegraph dispatch was received here to-day from Mr. Burlingame, at New-York, saying he intended forthwith to return to Washington, as Mr. Brooks had failed him. A reply was sent to him to pursue his journey to Canada and await the appointed time, but some of his friends anticipate his return to this city to-morrow. Meanwhile the officers are still on the look-out for him.

The Criminal Court was eight hours in continuous session to-day. The time was consumed in discussion as to what should be the character of the instructions to the Jury in the Herbert case. Each side has submitted a set, on which the Court will decide to-morrow.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

THE NEW VANDERBILT STEAMER.

Mr. SEWARD presented an invitation from Mr. VANDERBILT to Senators to visit, on Saturday morning, his new ocean steamer, lying off the Arsenal, stating that facilities would be offered for that purpose.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The House bill relative to the improvement of the Savannah River was passed.

MEDALS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the acceptance by Lieutenant MAURY and other Naval Officers, of medals from foreign Governments for service to science and humanity. Passed.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.

A long debate followed, concerning the priority of business, during which Mr. WELLER said that to-day had been assigned by the Democratic Caucus for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL protested against the majority meeting in secret to decide the order of business. They might as well expel the minority at once.

Mr. WELLER explained that the object was to dispatch business in a systematic way, instead of wasting time discussing its priority.

Mr. CLAYTON said for the remainder of his public life he should always vote as he pleased, without being the slave of any party.

Mr. DOUGLAS justified the caucus, in order to defeat the policy of the opposition, who desire action on public business.

Mr. FESSENDEN, on behalf of the minority, denied that they ever avowed such a policy, or were actuated by such a desire.

Mr. DOUGLAS thought everybody who had witnessed the course of the minority would have a right to infer from their action that such was their policy. He was willing that the public should decide the question whether he was correct or not.

Mr. WELLER withdrew his motion to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, finding that the day was likely to be fruitlessly consumed.

The bill continuing the improvements of Sheboygan Harbor was discussed and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

EVENING SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. BARKSDALE, a resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions this week, for general debate only.

UNDERVALUATION OF MERCHANDISE.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending such legislation as would more effectually prevent the undervaluation of merchandise.

THE NEBRASKA CONTESTED SEAT.

An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday confirmed Mr. CHAPMAN, delegate from Nebraska, as entitled to a seat.

A resolution was passed, paying Mr. BENNETT, contestant, mileage and per diem to date.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from Commodore VANDERBILT to visit his new steamer.

THE NEW-MEXICO CONTESTED SEAT.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the New-Mexico contested election case.

By unanimous consent the Clerk read a statement from Mr. GALLEGOS, in which he says he should be heard by counsel, because of his inability to make a formal discourse in English, and that the sneers and jests with which certain members have permitted themselves to treat his proposition, have produced no other effect upon him than of painful disappointment in regard to the generous spirit which he had been encouraged to expect from all the Representatives of a free and magnanimous people. He asserts that making speeches is not the chief or vital function of a Delegate, and denies that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was brought into the contest to secure his election, saying that the new French Bishop intermeddled, by himself and priests, not to support but to crush him.

Mr. OTERO (the contestant) during his reply said Mr. GALLEGOS should have gone to school and learned the English language before attempting to represent New-Mexico in Congress. The sitting delegate (GALLEGOS) had appealed to the magnanimity of the House, but he (OTERO) demanded justice, and failing in this would scorn to ask a favor. He would never surrender this, so help him God! He was the first native of New-Mexico who had addressed the American Congress in the language of the Constitution and the laws. If any man should say he was a demagogue he would treat him as a calumniator and a villain. The Bishop referred to by Mr. GALLEGOS had displaced those priests who disgraced the religion they professed by indulgence in vice in all its aspects, and filled their places with others, and established schools on a good foundation. It was not surprising that bad priests, no longer able to retain their wicked ascendency, should find fault with the Bishop.

MR. OTERO CONFIRMED.

The resolution declaring Mr. GALLEGOS was not, and that Mr. OTERO was, elected delegate was adopted, and Mr. OTERO was sworn in.

PRINTING THE KANSAS REPORTS.

The Committee on Printing reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print 20,000 copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and 100,000 copies without the journal and evidence for the use of members. The former cost 61 and the latter 9 cents apiece.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

There was a slim attendance.

BOUNTY LANDS TO PRIVATEERSMEN.

Mr. DAVIS (Mass.) spoke in favor of the bill heretofore introduced by him, giving Privateersmen Bounty Lands, and placing them on an equality with soldiers and sailors. He stated that 15,000 of them were employed in the War of 1812, of whom probably not more than 2,000 were now living. He eulogized their services, which, he contended, had not been sufficiently appreciated.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. SAPP argued against Slavery extension. He said he could assign no reason why his party was called Black Republican other than that the people of the North tamely submit to the Fugitive Slave Law, and subject themselves to be negro catchers for the South. He predicted that next November the Democratic Party would be among the things that were, and a Republican placed in the White House, who will stand on the broad basis of the Union.

Mr. VALE—Who's that?

Mr. SAPP—FREMONT, Freedom and Liberty. (Laughter.)

Mr. BARKSDALE argued that Know-Nothingism at the North is abolitionized, and expressed the opinion that Mr. FREMONT was not the man for the times on account of his unsoundness towards the South. In condemning the Republicans he said, if Mr. FREMONT, by any possibility, should be elected, he would select his entire Cabinet from the North.

Mr. STANTON asked Mr. BARKSDALE how he knew that?

Mr. BARKSDALE—Because no Southern man would disgrace himself by accepting such office. [Applause in the galleries.] He said the Democratic Party was national and progressive, and that under it Cuba would be acquired. He anticipated its triumph in the coming election.

Mr. CLAWSON condemned the Administration and its co-laborers for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and spoke in general disapprobation of the Democratic Party and its practices.

Mr. DEAN opposed Slavery and its extension.

Mr. STEWART replied, arguing that Slavery had been beneficial to the country, and was promotive of the happiness of the negro race. Adjourned.

Reported Challenge from Mr. Brooks to Mr. Burlingame.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23.

Letters have been received here, stating that a challenge has passed between Messrs. BURLINGAME and BROOKS. The latter was not in his seat yesterday, and he is said to have left Washington accompanied by General LANE.

American Mass Meeting.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 23.

The Americans held an immense mass meeting in this city last evening. From six to eight thousand people were present. Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, was the principal speaker. Large delegations attended from Albany, Cohoes, Lansingburg, Waterford, Westport and Green Island.

Fire at Toronto.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 23.

At 1 o'clock this morning, a large fire occurred in King-street, in this City, destroying a number of frame buildings, offices, a lumber yard, &c. The theatre narrowly escaped. Loss $50,000.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 22.

The *Florida* has arrived here, after a fine passage from New-York.

A Brief Statement of a Recent Occurrence.

Says BROOKS to BURLINGAME, my dear fellow,
Let's settle our affair by the duello;
Says BURLINGAME to BROOKS, agreed, come, le's,
We'll go right off to Canada, I guess.
Says BROOKS to BURLINGAME, I cannot stifle
My apprehensions of your ugly rifle;
Besides, to travel 'mong those blamed Free-Soilers,
Would go well nigh, I fear, to burst my boilers;
And though I ain't, at home, opposed to strife,
To fight so far away might cost my life.
And thereupon, without delay or stint,
BROOKS puts the whole affair at once in print.
The Public read and stare, and wonder whether
A fighting man ever before took such pains to
flourish a white feather.

The Meat Market.

A fair evidence of the improved condition of business affairs is found in the fact, that even in this dullest season of the year, we are not only receiving but consuming a much larger number of Beef Cattle and Sheep weekly than the average weekly receipts for all of 1855. This average was 3,225, and our Cattle Market report shows 3,879 for the present week, and 3,652 for the previous week. These have all been sold, and prices closed a little up last night. The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been fair, with a little higher prices. For particulars see the reports in another column.

Niblo's Garden.

Miss EMMA STANLEY, whose excellent entertainment has given unqualified delight to crowded houses, takes her benefit to-night, and makes her last appearance in the "Seven Ages of Woman."

The Republican Rally at Peekskill, for Free-Soil, Freemen, Free-Speech, and FREMONT, came off last evening. Speeches were made by Gen. NYE of New-York, Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, and JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Esq., of Virginia.

The Board of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met again yesterday at the Mayor's office.

The bark *J. H. Kent*, from Ponce, P. R.; bark *C. S. Fletcher*, from Sagua la Grande, Cuba; schooner *Madora*, from Jacmel, St. Domingo; bark *Louisa*, from Rio Janeiro, *via* Bermuda; and steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana, were all ordered to be cleansed and fumigated, and to be then allowed to come to the City at the discretion of the Health Officer.

Brig *Ocean Wave*, from Cienfuegos; brig *Merchant*, from Cienfuegos; brig *Belle*, from Trinidad, laid over from Tuesday, were ordered to discharge cargoes, to be brought to the City by lighters.

Schr. *Harriet Matlock*, from Para, Brazil, allowed to proceed after ventilation—her hides not to be landed in the City.

Bark *Mary*, from Trinidad, having been two weeks at Quarantine, discharged cargo and otherwise complied with the decision of Commissioners—is allowed to proceed.

Brig *Amazon*, from St. Jago de Cuba, having discharged cargo as ordered, is left to proceed at discretion of the Health Officer.

Bark *Prairie Bird*, from Havana, arrived July 1, and subjected to thirty day's Quarantine, having discharged and remained twenty-three days, it was deemed advisable to permit her to come up, which was done.

The case of brig *Brisa Jane*, from Havana, was laid upon the table until to-day, for the purpose of learning additional facts regarding her.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Political.

FREMONT, DAYTON AND FREEDOM.

There was a large, orderly and respectable meeting of this association last evening, in the Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. A brass band was engaged, and 1,000 voices joined in the refrain to a campaign song to the air of the "Marseillaise." A more attentive or enthusiastic political assemblage we do not remember.

Judge COWLES was the first speaker. Kansas was his theme for the first half hour. He warmed with his subject. His speech was anything but declamatory; it was a quiet, logical and forcible appeal to the intellects of an intelligent auditory.

The Chairman stated that Mr. ANSON BURLINGAME was in town, [Good cheers,] and that a deputation had been sent to invite him to address the meeting. [Cheers.] In the meantime, those present were invited to join the chorus of another song, after which it was hoped Mr. HORACE GREELEY would address them.

The song was given with good will; but Mr. GREELEY not having arrived, Mr. LINCOLN (announced as from Tammany-Hall) officiated as his locum tenens, and talked very cleverly against time.

Mr. LINCOLN made a clean breast of all his political sins and heresies. He regretted being compelled to leave a party which gave to the country JACKSON and JEFFERSON; but now that the Democratic Party had been emasculated of every principle that conferred glory upon its earlier history, he found it imperative either to forsake that party or be traitor to every honest conviction. Mr. LINCOLN traced the history of Slave agitation, and was frequently and loudly applauded. His principal point seemed to be, that Slavery is essentially aggressive; but his witticisms were awfully dreary.

There was a slight attempt at a row, got up by an ardent Know-Nothing, but it soon subsided to the chanting of a song—

"The old gray horse is a well-known hack
And long has fed at the public rack."

which was received with most vociferous applause.

But still HORACE GREELEY didn't come, and the Chairman informed the meeting that Mr. HAMILTON and Gen. BRUCE were unavoidably prevented from attending. While a comic song was in progress Mr. GREELEY came in. There was a tremendous cheering of course, but it didn't long interrupt a capital parody on "Villikins and his Dinah."

Mr. GREELEY alluded to the encouraging indications attendant on the present contest. The young men are with us; so, also, literary men, men of education, thought and culture, gravitate to this side. With us are, also, the merchants. To keep Slavery just where it is, was what New-York has uniformly voted for. Now, why should the Union be dissolved if she should go on as she has always done? The erection, expansion and prosperity of large cities were incidental to Freedom, and demonstrated by experience; while the slave policy needed no more significant illustration than the predicament of any of the Slave States. Slavery formed the staple of the speech upon which, though some striking things were said, the argument presented little of novelty in its forms of illustration.

The excitement was protracted to a late hour. A workingman from the body of the meeting was speaking at 11 o'clock, and the utmost enthusiasm and harmony characterized the proceedings.

THE TENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION held their weekly meeting last evening at their rooms, Forsyth-street, HERR [illegible] in the Chair. The Republican movement is progressing rapidly amongst the Germans of that District, and the Association already numbers over 120 members.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting was held last evening at No. 374 Grand-street, to ratify the nomination of FREMONT and DAYTON. D. N. HAYWARD presided, and addresses were made by Dr. SNODGRASS, and Messrs. HENRY S. SMITH, W. B. JONES, and others.

Interesting to Railroad Travelers.

A curious question of law has been under consideration by one of our Judges for some time, and which presents some features of interest to travelers by railroads.

The Erie Railroad has been in the habit of charging an additional price for all tickets not purchased at the ticket office. Several persons, ignorant of this rule, tendered their pay to the conductor of the car as he passed along, and found themselves compelled to pay this usurious interest. In June, a Mr. AUSTIN took his place in one of the cars of the company without purchasing his ticket. The distance of his trip was three miles—the price, ten cents. When the conductor came to him, he offered the ten cents, but was asked for an extra dime. Finding that this mode of traveling would become expensive, he refused to pay, and was shown the door. He brought an action to recover damages; judgment was rendered in his favor for $35 and costs, the Court deciding that the Statute did not authorize the company to demand more than three cents per mile, and that all further charge was illegal, and consequently that they had no right to ask the sum in question.

Almost a Row.

The Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward held their usual monthly meeting in William-street School-house, on Monday evening last. Before proceeding to business it was suggested that hereafter the public generally be invited to attend all the school meetings, and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously. A discussion arose on the adoption of the minutes of the previous meetings, the question being whether action should be taken on a protest, duly entered, declaring a former special meeting informal. The Chairman ruled the question out of order. Discussion was entered into on the matter, and the Chair was sustained.

During the transaction of the usual business, Mr. HARGAN called the attention of the Board to the alleged high-handed and outrageous way in which matters were disposed of. In the course of his remarks he touched on the subject of the proposed purchase of a site for the erection of a new school-house. [illegible] member expelled, if he continued to express such views. Mr. HARGAN continued, however, [illegible] or ordered Mr. H. out of order. The Chairman accommodated him, but the disorderly member insisted on his rights to speak, whereupon Alderman HEALY buttoned up his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and placed himself in a pugilistic attitude, but after a few moments of reflection quiet was restored and the Board soon afterwards adjourned.

The Late Forgery at Brady's.

Some weeks since, as will be remembered, a forged check for $10, on the Mercantile Bank, of this City, was presented to Mr. BRADY, the Daguerreotypist, purporting to be signed by Mr. FREDERIC HUDSON, of the New-York *Herald*, in favor of an assistant editor of that establishment. Subsequently, on the affidavit of a man with a great many *aliases*, who is now confined in the Tombs under two charges of forgery, Mr. MARTIN MAHON was arrested as the forger of said check. He was yesterday examined before Judge WELSH, when over a dozen witnesses, who had long known Mr. MAHON, testified that the check and the note accompanying it were not in his handwriting. Mr. H. L. CLINTON conducted the defence, and obtained for Mr. MAHON an honorable acquittal. The charge was undoubtedly false, and Mr. MAHON left the Court without a stain upon his character.

A Nuisance Abated.

The old North American Hotel, at the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, which the Tenement Committee found in the most filthy condition a few weeks since, has lately fallen into new, and it would appear, better hands. The property was for a long time in the possession of the Reynold heirs, and during the past year has been litigated in Court, when no one seeming to take charge of it, the rooms were used as a free residence by houseless tenants, or as receptacles for filth and rubbish. The Tenement Committee found the lower part occupied by a menagerie, and the upper rooms by a model artist, several rag pickers, and different folks of many different [illegible]. The City Inspector ordered the premises cleaned out forthwith. It was reported that GREELEY had marked the property for his own, but Mr. FAY, of Front-street, was the purchaser. The building has been painted externally and quite improved in appearance, but at present stands without a tenant. Most of the partitions, blinds, all the doors, and the window sashes in the rear were carried off last year during the reign of terror. The internal aspect is rather dismal.

The Lost Telegraphic Cable.

We have already told how the telegraphic cable lost from the *James Adger* while attempting to lay it between Cape Ray and Cape Breton, has been recovered. It was insured in Lloyd's for $75,000, but the underwriters refused payment, asserting that the cable was safe at the bottom of the ocean, where it was designed to be put. The matter was subsequently compromised by the payment of $50,000 and the relinquishment of all claim on the old cable. A short time since, the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company fitted out the brig *Ellen*, at Sidney, Cape Breton, for the purpose of recovering the submerged cable. She sailed about the 25th June, fitted up with a powerful capstan and some fifty men. Commencing at the end which was secured to the shore at Cape Ray, at the telegraphic station, she proceeded to take it in on the 28th of June, and made good progress until the 1st of July, when a violent gale arose.

After the weather became so severe that it was impossible to work the capstan, the vessel rode at anchor, fast to the cable, for some six hours, when the cable parted from the intense strain upon it, and the vessel narrowly escaped going ashore. The brig finally succeeded in reaching Sidney, to take on board the portion left at that port, being the part retained on board at the first catastrophe, and which makes, with the part now recovered, about fifty miles.

It is presumed that by this time the vessel is loaded and on her way to this City. The value of the recovered cable, together with the amount received from the underwriters, will, it is supposed, equal the amount originally paid for the whole. The chartering of the brig, and other incidental expenses, amount to some $3,000.

This cable weighs about four tons to the mile, and has three insulated copper conductors. It is entirely unaffected by the action of the sea. No effort will be made to obtain the portion still lost, even if it could be found, its removal might interfere with the new cable just laid.

Admissions to the Free Academy—Official Statement.

The following is the official statement as drawn from the books of the Free Academy in relation to the comparative number of pupils entered by the various Grammar Schools after the late examinations. The number of applicants for examination on register was 438; of this number 60 were rejected and 374 were admitted. Of the successful candidates, 201 chose the ancient course of studies, and 173 chose the modern course.

The following schedule contains the number of candidates admitted and the schools from which they came:

School.	Admitted.	School.	Admitted.	School.	Admitted.
1	7	15	5	37	[illegible]
2	14	16	3	38	[illegible]
3	3	17	18	39	[illegible]
4	4	18	4	40	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	19	11	41	[illegible]
8	2	20	15	42	[illegible]
10	4	22	2	44	[illegible]
11	15	31	10	45	[illegible]
13	3	34	11	48	[illegible]
14	7	35	63	49	[illegible]
Total					374

Of this number, 202 were from five schools, two of which, Nos. 35 and 49, represent a larger per centage of admissions upon the number taught than has ever been attained heretofore. Mr. SMITH sent from No. 35 thirteen per cent., and Mr. SCOTT sent from No. 49 about eleven per cent. of his, and three of them were admitted to an advanced class, passing a double examination in fact, which makes the success of these two rival schools nearly equal this year. Messrs. MOUNTFORT of No. 17, HARRISON of No. 41, and Mr. FOULKE of No. 45, were the three next highest.

Schools Nos. 5, 6, 9, 12, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 43, 46 and 47, presented no candidates for examination.

J. O. NODYNE,

JULY 23, 1856. Registrar N. Y. Free Academy.

School Receptions.

NO. 11—SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mr. McNARY's Boys' Grammar School, No. 11, in the Sixteenth Ward, gave their second annual reception, preparatory to the approaching vacation, yesterday morning. Some fine singing and declamations were given. The discipline and organization of No. 11 is, in some respects, the most perfect that has been yet attained. The military drill used in the changing of the classes, first introduced here, has been very generally imitated in the Schools of the City, but no where with more success than here.

NO. 44—FIFTH WARD.

The pupils and school officers of No. 44 had a fine time yesterday afternoon, preparatory to closing the present school year. The giving out of certificates, speeches and some capital singing, under the direction of Mr. BRISTOW, made up the stock of good things offered for the gratification of the crush of visitors.

NO. 49—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The pupils of the various departments of this fine school assembled together in the Primary Department and held their first annual review and reception in the afternoon yesterday. The singing, under the direction of Mr. WOOD, was first-rate, and the occasion was one to be proud of.

NO. 12—SEVENTH WARD.

Mr. FANNING's school, No. 12, held a closing jubilee at the church on the corner of Madison and Governeur streets, yesterday morning, which was attended by a host of lady visitors. Certificates were given out, and there were pertinent speeches and good music.

Railroad Indicators.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I heard a blunt-spoken passenger exclaim to a car full of passengers, "look out for your pockets, Gentlemen," and afterwards he explained himself by saying, that as the proprietors of the Road had no confidence in the conductors, he did not know why the passengers should have. It was the best commentary on the mean contrivance called the *Indicator* that could be furnished; and as the men employed on the Road are as competent and honorable as any others engaged in making a living by their daily toil, I hope soon to find that the nonsensical Indicators are dispensed with. G. W. R.

Ferry Privileges.

When coal was selling at $7 50 the ton, the Union Ferry Company put up the price of ferriage fifty per cent., only because coal was so exorbitantly high. Now coal sells at $5. Why don't the Union Ferry Company deduct fifty per cent. from their fares? An early answer is solicited.

Why don't some enterprising Railroad Company fit up a car with eatables to attend the train—a regular dining car, where, at certain hours, or at all hours, the traveler could sit down to a quiet, comfortable meal, and "take it easy," by paying for it? The hot coffee and snatched pies and sandwiches swallowed, with railroad speed, at the refreshment dépôts, burn our mouths, ruin our digestion, and perpetually stick us with short change? Who will initiate a better state of things?

The new hall for the BUCKLEYS, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, already presents a handsome freestone front on Broadway, and will soon be ready to receive its proprietors.

A Fire Engine Company is petitioning the Common Council for a portion of the little park at the junction of Reade-street and West Broadway, to put a new engine house on. It is a bad move.

The bark *Wilhelmine* will be launched from the Westervelt ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, E. R., on Thursday, at 5 P. M.

Repairing the Streets.

The Street Committee of the Councilmen began yesterday, a tour of inspection through the streets of the City, applications for the repaving of which are in their hands. Applications have been sent to the Common Council asking the repaving of nearly one-third of the streets of the City. The Committee yesterday looked through Hudson, Amity and Jackson streets, and found them all replete with "idious 'ills and 'oles." They had a chance to test the matter as they rode in carriages.

Assault upon a Captain.

JOHN BRISCOE, a sailor belonging to the crew of the *Endymion*, just arrived from Liverpool, was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshal MILLER, charged with having, during the voyage, made a dangerous assault with a sheath-knife upon Captain HALLEY of the *Endymion*. He was fully committed for trial. The case will be examined to-day, before U. S. Commissioner STILWELL.

THE EUROPEAN LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

PROGRESS OF THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SPAIN [illegible].

Mr. Peabody's Fourth of July Dinner.

How the Nomination of John C. Fremont is Received Abroad.

Mutiny of the Tipperary Militia.

Action with the Regulars and Loss of Life.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS TO LONDON.

MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

Affairs in France.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NAPLES.

Interesting from South America.

Cotton Easier—Advance in Breadstuffs.

Consols 95 3-4 a 95 7-8.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool soon after 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool at [illegible] o'clock P. M., of Saturday, July 5.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool, morning of the 7th, whence she sailed for New-York on [illegible] P. M., on the 10th, with five passengers.

The *City of Baltimore* arrived off the Mersey Tuesday night, and went up with next tide.

The *Argo* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 10th, en route to Havre.

THE [illegible]

[illegible] this country a special interest in the eyes of [illegible] of nations.

The establishment of adequate lines of interoceanic communication through the [illegible] by means of railways or canals, or both, is an object of universal importance.

Great Britain and the United States [illegible] importance, have made it the subject of [illegible] concluded in the year 1850 [illegible] "general principle" and agree "to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to all practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America."

They also declare that such communications "being open to the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, on equal terms, [illegible]."

[illegible] that the line recently proposed through the State of Honduras, from Puerto Caballos to the Bay of Fonseca, possesses signal advantages over every other that has yet been suggested for a railway.

The Commission to which the examination was confided, reported that, "The natural conditions of the country, its general salubrity, and abundant resources, not less than capacious, safe and altogether unexceptionable harbors, at both extremities, distinguish this line as combining the obvious and primary requisites for an adequate and permanent Inter-oceanic Communication." And Captain FITZROY, R. N., in his Report to Lord Clarendon on the subject, after a general review of the various routes, concludes, "that this recently proposed line through Honduras, appears to him more promising as a permanently important work, than any other railway yet proposed across the isthmus."

To facilitate the construction of a work promising so great advantages, the Government of Honduras has conceded a Charter, of the most liberal character, to the parties to whose enterprise the world is indebted for the discovery and exploration of the route. This Charter recognizes, in their fullest extent, the principles laid down in the Convention between Great Britain and the United States. It offers equal facilities to the whole world, and it is not incumbered by stipulations which might restrict the usefulness of the work, or give to any nation the slightest advantage over another.

This Charter, which was ratified by the Legislative Chambers of Honduras, and proclaimed as a law of the State on the 28th of April, 1854, provides, Art. 6, Sect. vi, that the Government of Honduras shall open negotiations with the various Governments with which it may have relations, "for their separate recognition of the neutrality, and for the protection of the route;" and "to prevent any misunderstanding or jealousy," it furthermore provides, that "the treaty stipulations, with each and all Governments, in respect to the said route, shall be in terms the same."

In deference to these indications, the representatives of Honduras, accredited to Great Britain, France, and the United States, have drafted an Article which they conceive might be appropriately appended to all treaties of amity and commerce that Honduras may have the good fortune to make with the great maritime powers of Europe and America. In drafting it, they have followed out the earnest wish of their Government, to concede all useful privileges connected with the proposed transit, to all nations, on equal terms, viz.: the recognition of the [illegible] sovereignty of Honduras over the line of the work, the guarantee of its neutrality, and its protection against violence and interruption. The Government of Honduras does not anticipate that circumstances will ever arise to require any of the Powers, which may enter into these stipulations, to give material force to their guarantee; but it is not to be doubted that the fact of their existence would give to the line a great moral support, and contribute to make the proposed route of transit useful and secure.

PROPOSED ARTICLE.

[illegible]

Proposal to Cede Ruatan to Honduras—Probable Settlement of the Controversy.

From the London Times, July 10.

The English have been, for a century and a half, such an adventurous people, they have acquired so many rights of sovereignty on so many points of the earth's surface, that very few years elapse without our Government being brought into some sort of hostile relations with some State or another. Within the present century, England has, we believe, been actually at war with every kingdom on the globe except Portugal and Japan, and seldom do twelve months pass away without some difference which causes the assembling of fleets and squadrons, and a notice to Governors of Colonies to hold their garrisons in readiness. Whether our opponents be Frenchmen in the Pacific, Americans in the Gulf of Mexico, or Caffres or Burmese in their respective latitudes, we look on the recurrence of occasional disputes as a matter of course, and no

[illegible] of British [illegible] political names [illegible] the most distant portions of the world [illegible] would [illegible] to the most patriotic student. [illegible] Ruatan and the Bay Islands is now the subject of a serious dispute with the United States. Probably very few of our countrymen had, a few months ago, heard of Ruatan, and fewer knew how far it had been declared [illegible] British possession. It was to the public in the same category as the islands of Polynesia, many of which may be British property, as having been discovered by British captains and visited by British whalers, but of which we know little, except from the reports of some enterprising missionary. Great Britain and the States have been for some time past in hot discussion as to the title to [illegible]. But now another State appears on the stage, and proclaims its right to be heard. Honduras has accredited a Minister to the British Court. This gentleman, Señor Don Victor Herran, has arrived in London to urge the claim of his Government to the territory in dispute, as forming a dependency of the Central American Republic. Now, as a general rule, the addition of a third party to a discussion is apt still further to complicate matters; but in this case the Honduras Envoy seems rather a good genius, whose presence will render possible a solution dishonorable to no party concerned. One thing we may premise, and it will probably be denied by no one. Great Britain has no wish for territory on the Central American coast. Our own West India Islands are fast relapsing into primitive savageness. When the rich lands of Jamaica are being yearly abandoned, and when in Trinidad and Guiana cultivation has almost ceased, it is not likely that England will care to extend her sovereignty further over tropical territory which can only be brought into use by a system which has been solemnly condemned. *The sole object of this country, therefore, is to settle this difficulty honorably, and, for that, a proposition will not be refused* [illegible] We may listen, then, with impartiality to the statements of the Honduras Minister. His plea is that England has never established a right to these islands which can bar the claim of the Government which he represents. They belonged to Spain, and when Spain ceded her right of sovereignty over Honduras, in 1821, they passed into the possession of the new Republic. Since that time [illegible] have been [illegible] by British subjects which show that England claimed the islands, and was determined to hold them, but which in no way affect the strict rights of Honduras. The flag of the Republic has been several times hauled down by the British, and several times re-hoisted. No [illegible]

[illegible] that Great Britain shall restore the Bay Islands, Honduras recognizing all rights of property [illegible] which may have come into existence during British occupation. The population of Ruatan does not exceed 1,700, most of them being liberated slaves, and it is proposed [illegible] they should have the choice of becoming citizens of Honduras, or remaining in the island as British subjects. [illegible] Honduras offers this [illegible] of the dispute between England and America, at the same time that she urges her own claim, and declares that no settlement arrived at by the two Governments, whether through arbitration or otherwise, can [illegible] in justice to bar her rights. The Republic does not, however, stop here. With [illegible] to give proofs of amity and good-will, *Honduras is ready to cede the right of way through the Territory, from sea to sea,* and to make the ports on each ocean [illegible] the proposed route free ports. [illegible] Whatever value, then, [illegible] communication across the Territory of Honduras may possess will be at the service of the [illegible]

[illegible] Lord Clarendon and the Minister of Honduras may bring [illegible]

[illegible]

From the London Daily News, July 10.

Interesting as all the phases of American politics are to Englishmen, our first attention is naturally given to the contest for the Presidentship. On the choice of the next President hangs the question of peace or war between the United States and various foreign countries—England being among the foremost on the list. Not that we believe that any possible President—we might say any American citizen—could directly and sincerely go into a war with England; but one at least of the candidates in the field is pledged to a policy which would render war almost unavoidable. While, therefore, it is understood that other changes, and many of them, may take place before the election in November, we observe with strong satisfaction that the Republican Party is showing such vigor, spirit, and resolution as to afford a good prospect of the return of its candidate, Colonel Fremont. Mr. Buchanan's party were confident of their ability to decide the matter their own way, because they could have done so last year; but, as an eminent American lawyer once said, there is nothing so difficult to foresee as the next future of American politics, and the political prospects of the two parties have been reversed with unusual rapidity. The election of an Abolitionist to the Speakership of the Representatives, last Winter, showed a [illegible] change in the mind of that department of Congress; and the condition of Kansas since, and [illegible] the countenance given by the South to the assault on freedom of debate in the Senate, have [illegible] the Northern States, which have all the real power in their own hands if they choose to exercise it, to oppose a policy of insult and injury to other [illegible] difficulties. The Northern States appear [illegible] to intend to elect Colonel Fremont. For [illegible] it was doubtful whether they would prefer the new Speaker Banks or Fremont; but their decision on behalf of Fremont appears to be wise, for the obvious reasons that he has already manifested distinctive character, and has the qualification of deeds achieved; that he is Southern bred, [illegible] Mr. Banks is from Massachusetts; and that [illegible] political convictions are not the result of local [illegible], but of extensive travel, observation and [illegible]. Mr. Banks' character is high, and his [illegible] thoroughly Republican; but he is a comparatively unknown man, and may, and no doubt will, [illegible] to earn the further political distinction [illegible] be in reserve for him. One party has [illegible] him, but it is a small and clearly ephemeral party, and he will no doubt decline the nomination, and assist in Colonel Fremont's election. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] belts and badges, spread from the federal [illegible], and unchecked by Governor Shannon's proclamation, are burning the homesteads and harrying the stock of the emigrants, and trying to starve out the people of the [illegible]. Certain horrors of outrage [illegible] across the frontier [illegible] have determined the [illegible] of the Free-State settlers. They have left their fields [illegible] of savage [illegible] their arms to the southern portion of the Territory, hoping to maintain themselves by the wild game and fish till assistance can reach them from their patrons in the old States. The United States troops, Border Ruffians, and "mean-white" marauders, are cooping them up, hoping that the fish and game will not suffice, and at the same time, threatening [illegible] their vengeance the forces—now amounting to a considerable army—expected by way of Iowa and Nebraska. It is President Pierce who has brought matters to this issue, which is sure to end ill for him, however it may turn out for true Republicanism, its rights and duties.

Meantime, Pierce's nearest countrymen and dearest foes are resolving to have Fremont in his place. Colonel Fremont is a Carolinian by birth and education, and married to a Southern lady; and yet he is, and has long been, a "Free Soiler," as his advocacy of Free Soil doctrine in the case of California showed. He was first known as a man of science, (a mathematician and surveyor.) His first public achievements were his survey of the Mississippi Valley, and the maps he made for the General Government. Next he was known as the scientific geographical explorer, through whom the whole Pacific territory of the United States was obtained. He is recognized as the most adventurous of living travelers, and his having survived the hardships of the wilderness and the perils of Indian travel testifies to his physical and moral strength. His remarkable power over the wildest Indians seems to indicate his fitness for rule; and his emerging with all clearness from a cloud of disgrace inflicted on him by rival and factious commanders is regarded in America as a good certificate of character. He is a known man, a respected man, and a man likely to be anything rather than a tool; and if any fear of warfare should arise from his being a high-spirited soldier in the vigor of his years, (he is forty-three,) it may be remembered that military rulers are found in practice less rash in going to war than civilians. So we English are wont to say in regard to our Indian Empire. If the Americans are, once more, to be governed by a man of eminence, it must be by a soldier or sailor; for if they had any statesmen of eminence, political parties would not permit a successful choice. This feeling considered, it seems that, as far as can yet be known, a better choice could hardly be made than of Colonel John Charles Fremont.

MR. PEABODY'S ANNUAL DINNER.

Fourth of July in London—Mr. Peabody's Annual Festival, &c.

On Friday, the 4th inst., a sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Peabody, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to upwards of one hundred American and a few English gentlemen, in commemoration of the Eightieth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States. The grand dining hall was fitted up for the occasion with busts of the Queen and of Washington, the American eagle, the standards of England and of the United States, and other appropriate decorations. Mr. Peabody took the Chair shortly after 7 o'clock, supported on the right by the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, and on the left by Mr. W. Brown, M. P., Mr. Stell, of Manchester; Mr. Morgan, of London; Mr. Sommers, of Boston, United States; Mr. P. N. Dallas, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Croskey, United States Consul at Southampton, acted as Vice-Presidents. Mr. John Macgregor, M. P., Mr. S. C. Hall and Mr. J. E. Jones, the sculptor, were among the English guests.

After the removal of the cloth,

Mr. Peabody rose and said: Your Excellency and gentlemen, I am now about to pass, in the common acceptation of the phrase, "the loving cup." But I have before me two cups, the one of British fabric, the other of my native oak, presented to me several years since by my esteemed friend Mr. Francis Peabody, who is now present. Before passing these cups allow me to say a word or two with respect to the day in connection with myself. The first dinner I gave in commemoration of the 4th of July, 1776, was in this hall in 1850, and I was then, as now, honored by the presence of the American Minister, with a large party of my own countrymen, and of several English friends, some of whom it is my happiness to see around me to-day. That experiment proved successful, and in 1851, in consequence of the large number of my countrymen who came over to visit the Great Exhibition, I determined on substituting for the dinner a concert and ball. A few of my countrymen endeavored to dissuade me from the attempt to bring Englishmen and Americans together on such an occasion; but the acceptance of the Duke of Wellington put an end to my doubts, and a thousand happy faces, at Almack's, on the 4th of July, 1851, sealed my success. [Cheers.] and, I trust, broke down the assumed barrier to the union of Englishmen and Americans in celebrating this glorious anniversary, never again to be erected. [Cheers.] But to return, gentlemen, to the cups; these cups of love and peace, the one of British fabric, the other of our American oak, filled from the same fountain of good cheer, I send one to the East and the other to the West, and when they meet in the circling bound may they pass with the touch of friendship. [Cheers.]

The two cups were then passed round, Mr. Peabody drinking to the guests from each State of the Union separately, and afterwards to those from "Old England and her Colonies."

Mr. Peabody, after proposing the first toast, "The day we celebrate," called upon all who were friendly to the sacred cause of liberty and civilization, to do honor to the memories of those great men who had pledged their fortunes, their honor, and their lives to support that cause; which was received with loud acclamations.

Mr. Peabody claimed a bumper for the next toast, which, he was sure, needed no speech from him to recommend it. The toast he had just proposed was the only one to which he would have given precedence over the present. He had never yet known an American who would not drink the toast of "Her Majesty, the Queen," with as much enthusiasm as the most loyal of her subjects.

The toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. Peabody said he should next have the pleasure of proposing a toast in honor of the chief magistrate of the land of his birth—"The President of the United States," which was received with great applause.

Captain Mackinnon, R. N., in proposing the next toast, thanked their host, the merchant prince who had entertained them in so princely a manner, for the efforts he had made to cultivate relations of friendship between John Bull and Brother Jonathan. [Cheers.] In the course of three years a country as large as England had been occupied and cultivated. Captain Mackinnon concluded by proposing "The Memory of Washington," which was drunk standing and in silence.

Mr. W. Brown, M. P., said—Before proposing the toast which has been placed in my hands, permit me to congratulate you on meeting you to celebrate a day which will ever be remembered in the history of the world—a day from which we, the subjects of her Majesty, have derived as much advantage as you, the citizens of the United States. [Cheers.] We are not answerable for the sins of statesmanship, for the grievous errors of our forefathers; and your illustrious Washington—wise in the senate, skillful in the field—who must ever live in your hearts, is also remembered with profound respect by England as well as by the whole of the civilized world. [Cheers.] How rejoiced would he be, were he living at this moment, to see the prosperity of the country which he may be said to have brought into existence, to see the enterprising spirit of his countrymen leading them, now, to make a communication between two great oceans—the Pacific and the Atlantic—now to bridge over lofty rocks, and now to explore the perilous Arctic seas. [Cheers.] I deny that England feels any jealousy towards the United States; we rejoice in your prosperity, we have wisdom enough to know that by the prosperity of other nations, particularly as regards the United States, we are as much benefited as they are. [Cheers.] The notion that the fortunes of one country arise from the misfortune of another is I trust by this time exploded. True, some slight differences exist now between us; but when we find gentlemen like His Excellency, for whom we all feel the deepest respect, and the Minister with whom he has to negotiate, anxious to get rid of those differences, there can be little doubt that they will soon be amicably adjusted. [Cheers.] I beg to propose "the health of His Excellency the American Minister," whose character stands so preeminently high both in his own and in this country.

The toast was drunk with loud cheers.

Mr. Dallas—It is extremely difficult, amid expressions of so much personal kindness, not to lose sight for a moment of the great national demonstration on account of which we are assembled, and I return you my most hearty thanks for the personal compliment you have paid me. I rejoice to find in this land so many ardent and patriotic Americans meet to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. [Loud cheers.] We are, as a country, but eighty years of age; we are at this moment honored by the presence of one of the leading men of America, who is only one year younger than his own country—Gen. Mercer, [cheers;] but, notwithstanding the youth of our country, how justly proud may we be of her! [Cheers.] At the time of her birth she was a puny creature, sickly, feeble, diminutive. Look at her now. She then contained but 2,500,000. Her population is now 27,000,000. Her territory was then a margin of the Atlantic. It is now an immense continent. Her wealth was then comparative poverty. Her resources are now actually exhaustless. [Cheers.] Her moral greatness, too, bears a fair proportion to her physical development. There is, in her physical configuration, everything to delight the eye and exalt the imagination; she has the noblest mountains, the most extended lakes, the widest rivers, the richest prairies. And in harmony with this is the progress of her genius and of her moral principles, and the great elevation of her political maxims. [Cheers.] When Americans look back at the short period during which their country has existed upon the theatre of the world, they have, therefore, some reason to be proud—[cheers]—and I go further, this great country, whence sprang the chief stock of the United States, has reason to be proud. [Cheers.] In all our great characteristics we may be said to resemble the people of Great Britain. We are brave—[cheers]—we are [illegible]; we are fast and, perhaps, in some respects [illegible] we [illegible] them in having peacefully separated [illegible] religious liberty. [Cheers.] But resemblances of this sort, gentlemen, instead of being the bonds of harmony and union, are often the cause of difficulty and dispute. The brave men are equally jealous of each other, and will never yield to one another on a point of honor, and, therefore, they sometimes come into collision. Two merchants pursuing the same course of adventure will sometimes find their interests clash. The spirit of the press, which in free countries should ever be free, often brings on a state of feeling which requires to be dealt with by the wisest and most conciliatory measures. [Loud cheers.] It is a matter of sincere regret, but perhaps it is the order of Providence, that the freest nations are not always the sincerest friends. [Hear, hear.] I cordially concurred in the first, second and third toasts that were proposed. With regard to the second, permit me to observe that, if there is one feature of the American character more prominent than another it is the heartiness with which they receive the toast of the lady whose name is always foremost in the hearts of Englishmen. (Loud cheers.) I ask my countrymen who are acquainted with the universal spirit of America, who know the extent to which we carry our civilization, whether we do not always drink a double bumper to the ladies in preference to the gentlemen? (Cheers and laughter.) As to the present toast, gentlemen, I thank you for the manner in which you have received it, its only merit being that it comes from William Brown, of Liverpool. (Loud cheers.)

General Cadwalader said: I am really glad, Mr. Chairman, of the opportunity of meeting my distinguished fellow-countrymen, whom you have invited in a quiet way to celebrate the Fourth of July. The American people at large are a helpful, instructed people, and believe that the pen is stronger than the sword. [Cheers.] Naturally left to themselves, they prize the comforts of peace, and if ever a difficulty should arise with any nation it will probably find its origin in a national characteristic. Sir, shall we say that we belong to the *genus irritabile*? ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] We are a particularly sensitive race, and we need not (among ourselves) disguise the fact that difficulty may arise from some unwise, untruthful, unchristian-like irritation. In all kindness be it spoken, the example is before us; I believe the public press in England can hold in its hand the key to the American heart. [Cheers.] My countrymen are naturally disposed to respect themselves, and feel kindly disposed towards England. Be assured, sir, the American daughter is of herself willing to bare her breast to nurture and sustain her venerable parent. [Cheers.] I am confident, if her Majesty the Queen or her royal consort (for the Queen is a lady and the American people are a gallant people) should visit her dominions in Canada and return home through the United States, that the royal progress would be everywhere hailed with as much respect and as much enthusiasm as would be shown by her own loyal subjects. [Cheers.] There is, in the United States, a large Conservative class who are entirely removed from the arena of politics; and I can say that these good people think that the public press in America and the public press in England can well afford to consult the national peculiarities of each other. Allow me, Sir, to propose the toast I have in my hand—"Great Britain and the United States; frank intercourse, cordial friendship, and perpetual peace between them." [Drunk with immense cheering.]

Mr. John McGregor, M. P., as the representative of a great constituency which had considerable intercourse with America, proposed the health of his friend Mr. George Peabody, who was a most active promoter of that amity which ought always to exist between the two nations speaking the same language and descended from common ancestors.

The toast was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Peabody, in returning thanks for the very kind reception given to the toast, said that he was exceedingly gratified at being surrounded on that glorious day by so large a number of his countrymen and his English friends; that he was most happy to witness the perfect harmony which had prevailed throughout the proceedings of the evening; and he trusted that it ever would be, and that his life might be spared to meet his friends on many similar occasions. [Cheers.] He had no difficulty in providing for their physical appetites, but they must look to those more capable of making speeches than himself to cater for their intellectual enjoyments. He felt his heart was right, but he wanted the power to express in suitable language his feelings. During his long absence from his native country he had formed many attachments; but the land of his birth was always uppermost in his affections, and he would ever rejoice to call it his home. Again thanking them for their kindness, he sat down amid renewed applause, the band playing "Home, sweet home."

Mr. Corbin, with a few appropriate remarks, then gave "Our English guests," which was drunk with all the honors, Mr. S. C. Hall replying.

The next toast, "Professor Morse," whose name was associated with the wonderful improvements in the electric telegraph, having been responded to,

Mr. Peabody proposed "Hon. Mr. Cameron, of [illegible]."

Mr. Cameron, in returning thanks, observed that he was happy, as a colonist of Great Britain in the New World, to tell them how proud the Canadians felt of Old England, and how attached they were to their sovereign—feelings which arose from the kind and fostering hand which England extended to them in the management of their own affairs. [Cheers.] To the old colonies she had acted the part of a harsh stepmother; she had coerced and chained her children down until the iron had entered into their souls, and in their anger and despair they had broken the fetters that galled them and severed the chain that bound them. To the new colonies she had been a gentle and nursing mother, assisting them to develop their resources, directing their energies, aiding their enterprises, and conferring upon them the inestimable boon of self-government. [Cheers.] And mark what had been the results; with nearly a million of people more than the old colonies possessed at the time of the Revolution, their attachment to England was steadfast and strong; and, while the Americans always spoke, when about to visit the Old World, of "going out to Europe," it was still with the colonists, when they crossed the seas, "coming home to England." [Cheers.] War had been spoken of between these islands and the Continent of the West, and none could think of such a calamity without a shudder; but men must not shut their eyes to the possibility of such an event, and considerations of humanity and religion must be invoked, and concessions made, to avert the catastrophe. [Cheers.] England could afford to concede, and the world would be spared the spectacle of the two great Protestant nations of the earth working against each other, and wasting on the battle-field those precious lives that in peace might extend religion and civilization to the ends of the earth. [Cheers.]

The concluding toast of "The Ladies" having been given by Mr. Peabody, the company separated shortly before 12 o'clock, all of them highly gratified with their evening's entertainment.

The national airs of the two countries were played at intervals during the evening by a very efficient band.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Return of the Guards—Public Reception.

After an absence of two years and a half "the Guards"—the particular garrison of London—made their entry into the Metropolis, on Wednesday the 9th. A public reception was given them by the Queen and Londoners, in imitation of the reception of the Imperial Guard by Napoleon and the Parisians.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Yesterday morning the whole of the Crimean regiments in camp at Aldershott were under arms at an early hour, and marched direct to the review ground on Aldershott Common, where the main body of all the troops were drawn up in line, under the slope of [illegible] which Her Majesty addressed them in the following terms:

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers: I wish personally to convey, through you, to the regiments assembled here this day, my hearty welcome on your return to England in health and full efficiency. Say to them that I have watched anxiously over the difficulties and hardships which they have so nobly borne; that I have mourned with deep sorrow for the brave men who have fallen for their country; and that I have felt proud of that valor which with their gallant allies, they have displayed on every field. I thank God that your dangers are over, whilst the glory of your deeds remains. But I know that, should your services be again required, you will be animated with the same devotion which in the Crimea has rendered you invincible."

The Queen spoke from an open carriage. She was in a riding habit, and wore a round hat.

Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Prince Oscar, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Panmure, were on horseback by the royal carriage.

Her Majesty spoke with a clearness of enunciation which rendered her words distinctly audible throughout the whole square. At the close of her address, the Queen bowed graciously to the several corps, and at the call of General Knollys the officers and men acknowledged the distinguished compliment paid to them by three rounds of hearty cheers.

A festival under the auspices of the association for promoting a reduction of the wine duties, was held in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, on the 9th. Three hundred sat down to dinner under the presidency of Mr. Oliviera, M. P.

The Earl of Carlisle, Viceroy of Ireland, is visiting Limerick.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia are on a visit to the British Court.

Lord Stanley, Earl of Shaftesbury, Bishops of Bath and of Mann, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and other notables, spoke at a meeting in London, on the 10th, in favor of the early closing of stores, and a Saturday half-holiday to the working classes.

Mme. Grisi is playing "Norma," [illegible] at the Italian Opera, London, and is to appear with Mario, in *Otello*.

Baron Hausman, Prefect of the Seine, acknowledges receipt of the fourth remittance of 100,000 francs of the 600,000 francs subscribed by the city of London. "The city of Paris," he says, "will never forget this act of the generous English nation."

The extensive spinning mills belonging to Jos. Ainsworth, at Bolton, Lancashire, have been totally destroyed by fire. There were 80,000 spindles in the mills.

Matters in Parliament.

There has been nothing of much importance in Parliament. Lord Campbell called the attention of the Lords to the indiscriminate sale of poison, and hoped the Government would introduce some measure on the subject.

Lord John Russell's motion respecting Italian affairs is fixed for Monday next.

There has been no reference to American affairs, excepting some interrogatories as to the boundaries of the Belize.

Col. Dunn asked whether other persons than Austrians might navigate the Danube above the frontiers of Austria, on equal terms, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. Lord Palmerston replied that by the treaty of Paris the navigation of the Danube was to be rendered liable to the stipulations of the treaty of 1815. By that treaty such rivers as divided or traversed different States were free to the navigation by vessels of all nations.

Mutiny of the Tipperary Militia—Action with the Regulars—Loss of Life.

A serious riot occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th July, and succeeding days. The cause of the revolt was, in substance, that the Government, when the militia was embodied, promised to each man a considerable bounty, but having now no further need of the men, refused to pay the balance, and ordered them to be disbanded. An order was issued to take up the new clothing, which was distributed to the men in April last. One man refused to give up his clothes, and was sent to the guard-house, whereupon his comrades broke it open and liberated him. They then threw off all discipline, broke open the magazine, supplied themselves with the small quantity of ammunition they found therein, and refused to give up their arms until all arrears were paid.

The militia then paraded the town, preceded by their band, and discharging their muskets in the air. Their officers do not seem to have acted with any energy to quell the riot. Assistance was telegraphed for, and in a short time one thousand of the line, of the 18th, 41st, 47th and 55th regiments arrived under the command of Col. Hart, who marched to the Summerhill barrack, and, surrounding it, succeeded in disarming the insurgents within. Other parties of the militiamen were, however, outside the barrack walls, and made several attempts to fire through the gate upon the regulars. They did shoot one man—a Crimean veteran—dead, through the key-hole of the gate, and wounded another. The troops having disarmed the rioters in the Summerhill barrack, marched towards Pound-street barracks. In Castle-street they met a body of the insurgents who fired a volley, which was replied to with effect by the troops. A good deal of skirmishing ensued.

At length the ammunition of the rioters ran out, and they were disarmed and made prisoners. The ringleaders will be tried by the civil power. Only four persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. Had not the military shown much forbearance the number of casualties must have been much greater. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. The names of the dead were Dennis Toomey and Patrick Tracey, militiamen, Patrick Curley, 41st regiment, and Peter Gibbons, pensioner. At latest telegraphic accounts all was quiet. [illegible]

Accounts from the Irish Journals.

The Irish journals bring full details up to a late hour on Wednesday night, at which time the town of Nenagh was quiet, but considerable apprehension prevailed as to the likelihood of a renewal on the morning following. The subjoined account of Tuesday's and Wednesday's proceedings is taken from the *Nenagh Guardian* of Wednesday:

"Yesterday morning the Militia stopped the Limerick coach, and searched it, imagining it might be conveying away ammunition, but, not discovering any, they allowed it to proceed on its journey. We learn that they have been running bullets the greater part of the day. They carry their arms with them through the streets, and fire them at pleasure. At half-past one o'clock all the men from Pound-street passed up to the Summerhill barracks, armed. Lord Dunalley, Mr. R. Gason, and some other magistrates and gentlemen followed them, and endeavored to pacify them. They succeeded so far as to prevail on the men to unfix their bayonets. The Militia afterwards paraded the town, headed by their band, discharging an indiscriminate and irregular fire into the air. The shops were all closed, business was suspended, and the town had all the appearance of a besieged place.

At about 4 o'clock the military, consisting of 1,000 soldiers of the 18th, 41st, 47th, and 55th depots, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, entered Barrack-street from Templemore, and were halted opposite the church. Here they received instructions to fix bayonets and load with ball cartridge, to march on the barrack of Nenagh, and take possession of it. They then proceeded, headed by Mr. John Fleming, resident Magistrate, to Summerhill Barrack, each man as cool as if he were going to a review. On reaching the barrack gate the Colonel demanded admittance. There was no reply—it was a moment of dread suspense! He placed his hand on the gate and it opened to his touch. He advanced, followed by his men, who opened into a single file and surrounded the barrack walls. Fortunately, not a shot was fired at the military. There was here, however, only a small portion of the Militia, from whom Lieutenant-Colonel Maude and the other Tipperary Officers, ably seconded by Lord Dunalley, succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting quiet possession of their arms.

While the disarming was going on a considerable number of the Militia from the Pound-street Barracks were prowling outside about the gate with their arms loaded. They made several attempts to fire in at the Line, and unfortunately succeeded in shooting two soldiers belonging to the 47th and 41st through the keyhole of the gate. One of the men was mortally wounded, and he died shortly after. The other man's wounds are not of a very serious nature.

An officer's party was then sent out to clear the streets of the Militia. On arriving near the market cross they were fired at by some of the latter, who had concealed themselves behind the corners of the streets. The officer got his men into skirmishing order and succeeded in dislodging the Militia from their position, and drove them into Pound-street Barracks. Having effected their object, the party returned without any casualty, fortunately, occurring.

Shortly after 8 o'clock 200 men of the 21st arrived from Parsonstown. Having joined the Templemore troops, the entire body, under the command of Major-General Chatterton, K. H., who, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Foster, and Colonel Mulliss, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General, had just arrived from Limerick, proceeded to take possession of the Pound-street Barracks, where the militia seemed resolved to make a determined stand and fight it out with the regulars. Before the soldiers proceeded far down Castle-street they were received with a tremendous volley from a body of militia who had again stationed themselves at the market cross. The front rank of the line returned the fire, which was responded to by another discharge from the militia. A continuous roll of musketry was then kept up for about five minutes, and the result must have been awful, only that the line, not wishing to take away life, there being many persons in the streets at the time, fired into the air. While this was going on in the street a strong party of the military were dispatched up by the new Court-house. Here they fell in with a body of the Militia, who took to the fields and threw themselves into skirmishing order, displaying the utmost coolness and determination—it may be added bravery—in their encounter with the Line. They were, however, soon overcome, and had to beat a hasty retreat. The military then proceeded round by Ondville to the Pound-street Barracks, where they met the street party, who had compelled the Militia at the market-cross, after some sharp firing, to retire also. After a feeble resistance, their ammunition having run out, the latter were compelled to submit, and, having given up their arms, they were made prisoners, and marched up to the military prison, where they were lodged for the night. Thus ended one of the most fearful days ever spent in Nenagh. But we regret to say that this last engagement was attended with serious loss of life and personal injury. Three of the soldiers were wounded; one of them had his thigh-bone broken; a pensioner, named Gibbons, residing in Pound-street, was shot dead while looking out of his house; and two children were more or less injured.

The cause of this outrageous conduct is quite simple. On the embodiment of the Irish Militia the soldiers were promised a certain bounty, but now, when Government are [illegible] of them, they violate that stipulation.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

On Wednesday Mr. T. T. Abbott proceeded to the military barrack for the purpose of holding an inquest on the bodies of the persons shot dead the previous evening. The following are their names: Denis Toomey and Patrick Tracey, Tipperary Militia; Patrick Curley, 41st Regiment; and Peter Gibbons, Pound-street, pensioner. Curley, the soldier of the 41st, had only recently returned from the seat of war, having been at the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. He had three medals for his services on these memorable occasions. He was a fine-looking young fellow, about 26 years of age, and has left a widow and three young children. The two Militiamen were each about 20 years old, and not married.

A corporal of the 41st identified the body of Curley.

Lord Dunalley was the first witness examined by the Coroner: I was in the military barracks here yesterday; I attended as a magistrate in consequence of a mutiny among the Tipperary Regiment of Militia, and offered my assistance in restoring order among them; with regard to the death of the soldier, Curley, I saw the occurrence take place; I saw a man dressed in red come up to the small door of the barrack entrance and discharge his firelock; the man that fired was within a few yards of the deceased at the time; the deceased was only in the act of entering the gate when he was shot; the man then fell; the soldiers closed round him, and the perpetrator disappeared; that is all I know about the matter; who the person was that fired the shot, I cannot say.

Henry Fraser, examined—I live in Nenagh; I was standing outside the wicket-gate yesterday and saw a Militiaman fire a shot in through it; when the shot was fired I heard the soldier was killed; the man who fired ran away; I also ran away; I should not know the man who fired the shot; when it was said the man was shot the Militiamen and people ran away.

After some further evidence,

The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased men came by their deaths in consequence of gun-shot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown; and that the death of the soldier Curley, of the 41st Regiment, was caused by a soldier of the North Tipperary Militia."

The Case of Sadleir.

From the London Times, July 11.

Dublin, Thursday morning.

As might be surmised, the observations made by the Irish Attorney-General in the House of Commons, on Monday, have elicited a rejoinder from the Master of the Rolls, and from the remarks which fell from the latter high functionary it would appear that the case of James Sadleir is likely to lead to a further and more serious misunderstanding between the two parties at issue. At the sitting of the Court, yesterday morning, the Master of the Rolls said:

"That he considered it necessary, in vindication of himself, to notice some observations lately made and reiterated by the Attorney-General in his place in the House of Commons relative to Mr. James Sadleir; and for that purpose he would forward to London a statement of facts by that night's post. That statement he would make public at the sitting of the Court on Friday. He (the Master of the Rolls) could not allow the allegations put forward to go uncontradicted. No amount of mystification should or could now get rid of the matter, owing to the character it had assumed, as he (the Master of the Rolls) would show beyond all doubt, for he would not state a single fact which he would not be prepared to prove. The charge made by the Attorney-General was of a most serious nature, involving character, and he was determined that no amount of sophistry or mystification should get rid of it. Upon Friday he would state the facts at length at the sitting of the Court."

The statement referred to has, it is believed, been forwarded to the Right Hon. Joseph Napier.

Smith O'Brien at Home.

Dublin, Tuesday evening.

After a dreary absence of nearly seven years from his native land, Mr. William Smith O'Brien reached Dublin this afternoon, and took up his temporary residence at the Shelbourne Hotel, St. Stephen's-green. He is in excellent health and apparently in good spirits.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Details of Powers' America—Arrest of an American in Paris—How the Nomination of Fremont is Received.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Paris, Monday, July 7, 1856.

THE PROFANITIES OF M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE.

One day M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, son of his illustrious father, commenced his lecture at the Sorbonne with the now famous words: *"Man and all other monkeys"*—a burst of physiological profanity which the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain has not forgiven the learned Professor to this day, although that was ten years ago. A friend, who is one of the attendants on the Professor's Course, at this moment, has favored me with some notes on the singular doctrines of the great lecturer, "on the place which man occupies in the animal series." Some of the lecturer's conclusions are startling. Thus he proves that—and I must quote his own language—"the nasal projection exists only in man and another monkey, of the long-nosed tribe!" Still incorrigible after the terrible lesson which his first *contods* gained him, M. St. Hilaire persists, as you will observe, in his dreadful formula—"man and another monkey!" On this text the learned Professor had full scope to develop his sympathy for the monkey tribe—including man! His reasoning is founded on analogues susceptible of ready demonstration. Thus man resembles the troglodytes and the gorillas by the form of the nails; like him, these animals have the back of the nails entirely flat, while all other monkeys have them gutter-shaped. It is a mistake to say that this last character belongs to all monkeys, and that that is one of the differences which all monkeys bear to man. Again, there are eight wrist bones in the troglodytes and the gorillas, the same as in man. He finds that the ear of the troglotydes, the gorillas, and the ourang-outangs, present very nearly the same details of structure as that of man. The length of the sternum, of the scapular and iliac bones, as well as the predominance of the transverse diameter of the chest over the antero-posterior diameter, is a character common to man and to monkeys of the first tribe. In this strain of reasoning, and with many points of equally striking force, but most of which could not be reproduced here, one is drawn towards the startling conclusion of the Professor with an irresistible curiosity to see the end of the strange analogy.

M. Saint-Hilaire proposes to pursue this parallel study of man and monkey; but so sure is he of his conclusion, that he never fails to use the terrible formula—"man and other monkeys!" He announces that while on this subject, he intends to direct his attention to the tailed men of Africa, known under the designation of *Niams-Niams*; and we may expect to find ourselves, at the end of the learned professor's course, full brothers to the Niam-Niam, the ourang-outang and the ape, and cousins-german to the ring-tailed monkey, and its kindred of the macauco tribe! The proposition is more scientific than amusing!

Without wishing to tarnish the lustre of the learned professor's *prestige*, or to weaken his arguments by the introduction of a foreign question, it yet ought to be known that it is to M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire that the public owe the agitation on the introduction of horse-flesh as an article of food. M. St. Hilaire does not only advocate the propriety of eating horse-soup, horse-steak and corned horse, but he carries his doctrine into practice; and in this fact, perhaps, lies the secret of the singular *quadrumanomania* which afflicts him.

POWERS' "AMERICA."

A member of Congress recently moved an inquiry in regard to a contract which Mr. Powers is executing at Florence for the Capitol at Washington. This inquiry refers, undoubtedly, to the statue of America, and I propose to give you some details on the subject, which may not be uninteresting.

A sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated a year or more ago for a work from the hands of Mr. Powers, representing a national subject, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. President Pierce, informed, no doubt, of the facts which I am going to give you, lately refused, and certainly very justly, to pay so unprecedented a sum for the work now in course of completion. Here are the facts:

Some years ago Mr. Powers commenced the work he calls "America." It is simply a female figure, and is copied from the celebrated Venus of Milo, the most perfect model of its kind extant. For many years the work was retarded, for the reason that the artist could not decide what additions his Venus required to convert her into a symbol of America. [illegible] stopped was the [illegible] symbol of tyranny [illegible] them. [illegible] was rejected because [illegible] the symbol of Slavery, and Mr. Powers was afraid of offending the South. The next design was a [illegible] this rejected [illegible] that it might be offensive to England. He next conceived the idea of [illegible] and this unfortunate conception the artist has put into execution; so that you will have for your Capitol a copy of the Venus of Milo representing commerce, or shipping, or slave-driving, or anything you please to which ropes apply—but you will not have a symbol of America trampling on tyranny.

While the symbol of tyranny yet remained [illegible] in the rough stone under the feet of Venus, or America if you like, Mr. Powers' friends were making efforts to obtain a national order for its completion. During this time, and before he had any intimation that Congress would make an appropriation, he offered the work to Mr. Greene, or Jenning, of New-York, for $12,000, less than half the sum which he expects to obtain from Congress, and more than half the value of the work, since, as I have said before, it is only a copy executed by his workmen.

The President was therefore right in objecting to the payment of so enormous a sum for this statue. No such sum is ever paid in Europe to first-class artists *for a single figure*. Moreover the work is not original, and it is faulty in design. If it is objected that the appropriation was made as a bonus to the artist, it is an official wrong to other meritorious American artists who have never received anything from their country, while Mr. Powers has been liberally patronized. For many years the calls for help to Mr. Powers has been liberally and generously answered by his countrymen, first by flocking in multitudes to see his first statue, the "Slave," and subsequently by liberal offers from States and individuals. Mr. Powers gained $10,000 on the exhibition of the "Slave;" he has made seven original figures, (never a composition,) and a great many busts for individuals, societies, and Governments; these have gained him a $100,000 more, for his workmen have made many copies of the original figures, which sell as originals.

No other American has received a tithe of the sympathy and assistance given to Mr. Powers, and in behalf of many talented and struggling men, I ask if the concentration of the nation's bounties upon one man, however talented, to the neglect of all the rest, is the best means of developing the artistic resources of the country?

NEW PICTURES BY COUTURE.

M. Couture, a distinguished artist of this city, has received from the Government the order to execute two paintings for each of which he is to receive eighty thousand francs. The one will represent the late Baptism of the Imperial Prince at Notre Dame, and the other the Entry of the returned soldiers from Sebastopol. These pictures will be eighteen by twenty-five feet, and will form part, or, if you please, the nucleus of a new Napoleon gallery, in the halls of the New Louvre. M. Couture, it is said, will not treat the Baptismal scene in the traditional style. The composition will contain but four portraits: those of the Emperor and Empress, the Imperial Prince and Cardinal Patrizzi. The difficulties of modern dress partly determined the design. Napoleon will be represented descending in a halo towards the child sustained at the altar by a figure of France. The picture will thus be allegorical, after the Rubens style, as exhibited in the Louvre, and the stiff, official air of similar pictures in the galleries at Versailles avoided.

AN AMERICAN AT THE CONCIERGERIE.

I am fortunate in having a French lawyer-friend, who keeps me posted on the odd and startling incidents of the law courts. Three days ago this gentleman mounted my stairs out of breath to give me the details of the imprisonment of an American at the Conciergerie for robbery. "*Voyez-vous, mon cher,*" he commenced, "we have caught one of your countrymen in a lot of rascalities which ought to disgrace a professional thief, and what do you think? he is one of your most distinguished citizens! the nephew of one of your Presidents at least!" Verification made, I found, in effect, that a gentleman carrying one of the most respected names in the United States, but not a nephew to a President, had been guilty of a series of acts, crowned with robbery, of the most disgraceful character. I will not give his name unless it is first divulged by the law journals of this city, when there will no longer be any use in attempting to keep it secret. He has confessed the crimes charged to his account, and there appears no escape from a seven or ten years' term of service in the French *bagne*.

JOHN C. FREMONT FOR PRESIDENT.

During Col. Fremont's residence in Paris he made many valuable friendships, and thus his nomination for President has been received here with a general feeling of pleasure. A French journal, commenting on this nomination, makes the just remark that Col. Fremont unites three eminent qualities for the Presidency which Mr. Buchanan lacks: *initiative, great energy of character*, and *firmness*. The topographical researches of Col. Fremont, and the remarkable personal qualities of the man, have long ago made his name familiar to French ears,—more familiar than if he had been merely a brawling politician,—and his election would be regarded as one doing honor to his country. In France they are men of science and letters who arrive at a majority of the public places of honor and trust; the majority of public men make themselves first known by putting their names to a book. The choice of Col. Fremont, therefore, could not but be well received in France, or indeed in any country where it is the rule to place men of real talent and of science in advance of the professional politician. The *Pays*, which never fails hebdomadally to predict the dissolution of the American Union and the final extinction of American republicanism, hails the nomination of "a man of science" to the exclusion of "a political factionist," as an indication of a better tone in American politics; and that journal believes that the good sense of the American people—the *Pays* still admits that point—will induce them to rally around this nomination in numbers strong enough to carry the election.

In this connection, *Charivari* ridicules certain London journals who indulge not unfrequently in the same lugubrious predictions in regard to America as the *Pays*. *Charivari* assists these journals in arranging the affair. Mason and Dixon's line is to divide the Republic from the Monarchy. The South, of course, is to be the Monarchy, and will include Mexico; and *Charivari* proposes for King one of the last off-shoots of the ancient caciques of the Iturbide or analogous species. But *Charivari* says one of his editors interposes the objection that an enterprising Barnum, in view of the success of the Aztecs in Europe, has purchased, "without regard to expense," the right to exhibit this last of the *cacique* tribe, and that he is now on his way to Europe to be exhibited as an Aztec, and as positively the last of his race; whereupon *Charivari* declares that he sees no way of arranging the difficulty, and leaves the responsibility to the London journals.

[illegible]

Le Nord, the Russian journal at Brussels, which we are now permitted to read in Paris, and which is generally well informed on the movements of the Bourbon family, states that M. De Tocqueville's new book "The Ancient Régime and the Revolution" was written in the interest of the Bourbon and Orleans [illegible]

[illegible]

... M. ALPHONSE ROYER, late director of the Odeon, (who now promises as great things,) and M. [illegible] replaces M. ROYER, as director of the Odeon.

Miss DAVENPORT has just left Paris for the United States, after a stay of eight months in Europe. MALAKOFF.

The Authenticity of the Letter from Count de Paris denied—Political Matters.

The Emperor continues at Plombieres, where he uses the baths, and passes his time mostly in out-door exercise.

The *Moniteur* contains an official contradiction of the report that the Emperor NAPOLEON proposes meeting the Emperor of Austria on the lake of Constance.

A paragraph in the *Independance Belge* denies the authenticity of the letter attributed to the Count DE PARIS on the subject of the Orleans fusion, but the correspondents of London papers reaffirm it.

Several persons are already named as candidates for the office of Minister of Public Instruction, in room of the late M. FORTOUL. Of these, MM. [illegible], DUMAS, PARIEU and LA GUERONNIERE are mentioned, all of whom, with the exception of the last, have already been in the Cabinet.

A French soldier has been killed in a brawl at Giurgevo. It appears that the soldier omitted to salute an Austrian officer, whereupon the officer proceeded to cane him, and some Austrian soldiers coming up, a row ensued, and the Frenchman was killed. The Paris *Moniteur* announces that full justice will be dealt upon the offender, and, meantime, the Austrian Government pensions the family of the deceased.

Gen. MARTIMPREY is the officer who remains in the Crimea, charged with the Consular functions, until such time as a regular Consul is appointed.

ALLARD, GRAND & Co., bankers, Paris, have failed.

THE CRIMEA.
The Evacuation.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatch from Admiral TREHOUART, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron:

On board the Bretagne, July 6.

Yesterday, July 5, the definitive evacuation of the Crimea took place. Marshal PELISSIER embarked on board the *Roland*, which immediately got under way. The *Bretagne*, which has just anchored at Beicos, left Kamiesch with the last vessels that were there, and which are expected to arrive to-morrow in the Bosphorus.

TURKEY.
Dock Building.

ALLI PACHA arrived at Constantinople June 26, from Paris.

A company has been formed, with Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] at its head, for the construction of a dock, with patent slips, on the Bosphorus. Mr. BARKLEY, engineer of the Heraclea coal mines, was commissioned to find a suitable site, and has selected Beicos Bay, as being easily accessible and well sheltered from every wind. As the company ask for no exclusive privilege, there will be no difficulty in obtaining permission from the Porte.

STATE OF ITALY.
Cruel Treatment of Political Prisoners in Naples.
From the London Times.

NAPLES, Thursday, July 3, 1856.

In a former letter I mentioned that a political prisoner confined in Montesarchio was ill with a mortal malady and yet in chains. I asserted that my statement was true beyond the possibility of refutation. I have now to add fresh particulars of the unfortunate ALFONSO [illegible]. On the 25th of last month, in almost a dying state, he was taken from the prison, and transferred to the hospital at Capua. His chain had been taken off a few days only before his departure. Of the weak state to which this victim of political vengeance had been reduced you may form some idea from the following facts:—He was so ill that he could not bear the movement of a carriage, and was taken, therefore, to Cancello in a portantina, and was accompanied by the physician, and, I believe, the chaplain. The mercy which was shown to him, then, amounts to this,—that after his body had been consumed by persecution in chains and damp prisons for many years, every preparation was made for the decent appearance of his soul in the presence of Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. It is an edifying instance of the high religious feeling of the Government, and it is to be hoped will reconcile to their fate those who are now suffering or who are yet to suffer.

As to the appearance of [illegible], I am informed that he was reduced to a shadow, without an ounce of flesh upon his bones, and, thus spiritualized, he is at length taken out of prison, with a priest at hand ready to secure him an entrance into Paradise. At Capua no friends await his arrival to close his eyes. Passports have been hitherto refused to his relatives, but, as much interest is being used to get one for his brother, it is to be hoped that he will come in for the closing scene. I must, in justice, say that everything necessary had been prepared for his journey, and that by the local authorities he was treated with the utmost attention. Sympathy, though dangerous to those who show it too much, is one of those sentiments which the Government of the Two Sicilies has not as yet been able to suppress.

I have called more particular attention to the case of [illegible], not for the reason that it is one of an extraordinary character, but because the details have been brought more clearly before my eyes. The wonder is that so many are preserved alive—the more so when it is remembered that out of 500 political prisoners immured in the Bagno of Procida for political offences since 1848, 80 have died. This, and the political trials, are pleasing facts, and very pregnant with meaning at the present crisis. They show how great are the enormities which may be safely practised by the Government, and how great is its disposition to yield to the "friendly representations" of other Governments. They have asked for bread and received a serpent. As CICERO wondered that the augurs did not laugh in each other's faces, so we who know Naples wonder that statesmen do not laugh when speaking of friendly representations, and of their hopes that they will be listened to. Is it the first time that such representations have been made? Are not the archives of the British Legation full of such futile remonstrances? It is an insult and an injury to Italy, in the face of a host of facts, to confine ourselves to simple remonstrances, the only probable result of which will be to irritate the petty despots of this country and to embitter yet more the position of their subjects. Once having decided on the principle, which Lord CLARENDON appeared to have done when he spoke of "exceptional cases," and something more than remonstrance became necessary. That something more need not be much. I now send you in conclusion an address from the Neapolitans to Count CAVOUR. It is important as showing the increased influence which Piedmont has gained by recent events, and the greater approximation which is being effected between the Italian Nationalities:

THE NEAPOLITANS TO COUNT CAVOUR.

"The Parliament and the army of Piedmont have made manifest to the world that civil prudence and military valor are the patrimony of Italians, a patrimony which falls not beneath the scythe of time nor with the vicissitudes of history. This wisdom and this courage no longer suffering delay, you have known how to engage in the great affairs of nations and in the struggle of giants in the Crimea. Those deeds now bear upon them the impress of the Italian arm, and your name will never be blotted from the pages of human greatness. Those who once regarded your counsels as rashness now applaud you with astonishment. They have been enabled to perceive that privileged minds pierce deeply into passing events; that happy results are almost always the effect of wise preparations, and that, [illegible] tremble with indignation at the unhonored [illegible] to which he is condemned. Praise be to you [illegible] were the testimonials which you brought [illegible] for Italy; you afterwards undertook to [illegible] for it amid the nations a third glorious [illegible] for it a more robust existence [illegible] wonderful civilization; and now we [illegible] of the other Italian provinces [illegible] in body, have begun to live, it may be [illegible] third Italian cradle, Piedmont. This is [illegible] ... silence would oppress us still more. Accept, then, at least one act of our deep affection and of our profound admiration. If we Neapolitans now live in Piedmont, you live also in our hearts, and our children shall ever repeat your name with love and veneration. Your name, as it is, is a terror to those who oppress us—to those who envy us our independence, our liberty, our morality—so is it hope to the oppressed, comfort to the weak, and a support to the bold. And this name, which sounds now less revered in the palaces and in the writings of free and enlightened nations—this name, we trust, will be also, and that before long, the herald of the well assured independence and union of Italy."

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

There is very little news of importance from the Continent.

Berlin correspondence of the London *Times*, says:

"The Zollverein is, just now, approaching a crisis which will lead to great alterations, and not impossibly to a rupture between the liberal Northern and the protective Southern States of Germany.

Prussia is the State that is empowered to negotiate with foreign nations, in name of the Zollverein, and it is at Berlin that the main business of the Zollverein is transacted, and the repartition of the revenues, the preparation of new measures to be introduced at the Conferences, and the conduct of the business in general are carried on.—Prussia forming nearly half of the whole Zollverein. Prussia already (three years since) took a step indicating the course the Zollverein ought, in future, to follow, viz: in the union it formed with the Steuerverein of Hanover, &c., and this will enable it, on an early occasion, to strive with a better degree of success for the introduction of a more liberal tariff." The writer then proceeds to advocate the appointment of an able representative to look after British interests.

The *Independance Belge* publishes the following, dated Hamburg, 6th inst.:

"After the dissolution of the Anglo-German Legion it was said that many soldiers, enlisted at so enormous an expense in the North, had readily accepted the offer to emigrate to Canada and cultivate the lands placed at their disposal by the English Government. This, however, does not appear to be the case; for the *John Bull* steamer, which entered our port to-day, has already brought back 150 of these recruits, and we are informed that others will arrive in succession on board the packets plying regularly between England and Hamburg. Our police immediately sent a number of agents to inspect the papers of the new-comers before they allowed them to land, and when their nationality was ascertained they were respectively marched to the stations of the railways leading to their native countries. Some of them proceed to Hanover, others to Prussia, and the greater number to the Duchies of Holstein Schleswig. None of them were permitted to remain at Hamburg. As these soldiers formed part of the revolutionary army of the Duchies, it is natural that the Danish Government should be alarmed, under existing circumstances, at the presence of such men from whom it has more to fear than hope. The Governor of Altona, by order of the Minister of War at Copenhagen, adopted military precautions to prevent all hostile manifestations. Our police on the other hand, hastened to telegraph the name of each individual to his Government, so that during the whole day the telegraph-office was so actively engaged in forwarding these dispatches that the transmission of private and commercial messages had to be postponed until a late hour in the evening."

Arrests at Hamburg.

The *Independance Belge* has the following from Hamburg, dated the 4th:

The police of this city have just effected an arrest which has created some sensation. A Pole, M. JOSEPH OLSCHEKI, an emigrant of old date from his own country, where his property is sequestrated, arrived here a few weeks ago from London. Upon the strength of an information received from some secret agents in London, our police made a sudden irruption into M. OLSCHEKI's rooms, where they discovered, it is said, some boxes filled with addresses and proclamations printed in England and drawn up by the revolutionary Committee that has established in that country the basis of its operations. These printed sheets were to be distributed by thousands over the kingdom of Poland. The plot had its ramifications at Berlin. It is announced that the police of that capital have just made there several political arrests among the Polish refugees. M. GOLDHEIM, Lieutenant of Police at Berlin, accompanied by two agents, came yesterday and demanded the surrender of M. OLSCHEKI, who will be conveyed to Berlin, and from there escorted to the Polish frontiers, where he will be handed over to the military authorities of Russia.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

By way of England we have news dated at Sydney, on 17th April. We take the following from the Sydney *Morning Herald*, of April 16:

Our last summary of news was forwarded on the 1st of March. From that date to the present, electioneering matters have almost entirely absorbed the attention of the public. A large majority of the contests have now been decided, and the result is, in a great degree, satisfactory, for there can be no doubt, judging from the character and standing of many of the gentlemen returned, that the wealth and intelligence of the colony will be ably represented. It is, we are informed, the intention of the Governor-General to summon the new Parliament to assemble on the 26th of the ensuing month.

The extension of the line of railway from the Paramatta Terminus to Liverpool is going on rapidly, and will, without doubt, be completed by August next.

Accounts from Western Australia of the 21st of April are very favorable with regard to the general progress of the colony. An abundant harvest had caused a considerable fall in wheat and flour, and the season appeared in every respect to be unusually productive.

The *Catherine Adamson*, which arrived in England 9th of July from Sydney, brought 1,510 ounces of gold and 9,875 sovereigns, making a total of £15,915.

A Liverpool dispatch of July 2 says: The royal mail ship *Oliver Lang* is off the Point. She was expected to leave Melbourne on the 27th of April.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The news from Buenos Ayres is uninteresting. The arrival of Mr. CHRISTIE at Monte Video, on his way to that province, had caused some sensation, as it was expected that it would tend to assist URQUIZA.

Both sides of the River Platte were perfectly tranquil, and in Montevideo the Oribe,Flores influence was still predominant. There was a scarcity of suitable British manufactured goods. The Saladeros were killing very little, and everything except tallow maintained its price.

From Rio Janeiro we learn that the empire continued healthy, and the statements of the existence of yellow fever having appeared are said to be false. The note addressed by the Minister of Great Britain to the Minister of Foreign Affairs had caused a great sensation. Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Her Majesty's brig *Express*, we learn, had lost 32 hands and the First-Lieutenant from yellow fever.

In Coffee business was very restricted; very little had come down from the Sierra, and the new crop would be much later than in previous years. The effects of a crisis which was about to take place in exports was being felt. The cholera had destroyed many slaves on the plantations, and some farmers had sold farm slaves, for fear of its appearing in Brazil again and ruining them. Coffee had become scarce, but prices were lower. The quotations are: Superior, 5,200@5,400; first good, 4,900@5,000; 4,600@4,700; first ordinary, 4,600@4,700; second good, 4,200@4,400; second ordinary, 3,700@4,000; new, 3,900@5,300 per *Tamar*; 4,750@4,950 per *Tay*.

At Bahia a steady business was doing in Dry Goods, and certain descriptions were selling at remunerating prices. Shopkeepers, however, only bought for their immediate wants, owing to the season for sales having far advanced; but an active demand for the North was expected for the coming season. Stocks were moderate, but the anticipated arrivals would amply supply the wants for the next two or three months. In Produce little was doing, owing to the scarcity of supplies, and after the news per *Tay*, from England, reached, Sugar, Cotton and Tobacco had advanced, especially the former and latter articles. The quotations are as follows: Sugar, 2,400@2,650 per cwt., browns; 2,000@2,200, whites; Cottons, 5,800@6,100 for Maceios and Bahias; Tobacco, 4,000@4,300 for seconds and thirds, and 5,000@5,200 for first.

At Pernambuco there had been limited arrivals of dry goods, and an improved demand. Sugars had advanced 50 to 100 since the *Tay's* arrival, but entries were small, owing to heavy rains. Whites were quoted 3,300@4,400 reis; browns, 2,500@3,200 for [illegible], and 2,600@2,900 for better qualities. Shipments since the 1st of November last 47,300 tons, against 58,400 during the same period last crop. [illegible] 5,450@6,450 reis.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL—3 P. M.

COTTON—A quiet business at former prices. Sales 5,000@6,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm at yesterday's prices, with good inquiry for Wheat and [illegible]

As the *Persia* leaves the weather is brightening, [illegible] (the market is very sensitive) it may affect Breadstuffs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] business. In the Cotton market according to the circulars dated evening of Friday, the 11th, the demand had continued throughout the week to a moderate extent, but after Monday there was a quieter feeling, and holders supplied the market very freely—prices, however, were generally well supported, though in some cases the lower qualities of American had been bought on rather easier terms. In other descriptions no change can be noticed.

Sales of the week, 55,150 bales, including 28,670 American, of which 3,000 were on speculation, and 8,800 for export. Sales on Friday, 7,000 bales, including 1,500 on speculation and for export, the market closing steadily. Authorized quotations were: Fair Orleans, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6⅞d.; Middling Mobiles, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Uplands, 6 3-16d. There has been a good business doing in Manchester.

The Corn Market had presented an upward tendency, owing to unsettled weather, and with a fair demand. Wheat had advanced about 2d. and good Flour 6d. to 1s. Indian Corn was held for an improvement of 6d. to 1s. per quarter, which had restricted sales.

The London Colonial and Foreign Produce Market had been active during the week. Breadstuffs were firmer. American Wheat 70s. to 72s. Red, 68s. to 70s. Sugar active and 1s. to 1s. 6d. dearer.

COFFEE—Prices fully sustained. Tallow active, and quoted 50s. 3d. on spot, and 49s. 9d. for end of year. Tea dull. Common Congou 8¾d. ₽ lb. Rice firm. Iron in good demand without alteration in prices. Copper dull—unchanged. Lead dull. Tin quoted 4s. lower.

MONEY is in fair demand, at about 4 ₽ cent. Consols closed (Friday,) at 95⅝@95¾ for Money, and 95⅝@94¾ for account. Bank rate of interest remains unchanged. Bar Silver quoted 5s. 1⅛d. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d.

American Eagles, 76s. 4d. American Stocks have remained during the week without animated business or material change in prices, according to the statement of BARING Brothers; but BELL & Co. report prices generally improved. Bullion in Bank decreased £462,000.

Havre market report for the week ending July 8, (inclusive,) reports Cotton quiet,—week's sales 11,000 bales,—stock 117,050 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* quoted 95 fr. Breadstuffs dull.

London Markets.

Per Persia.] LONDON, Friday, July 11, 1856—5 P. M.

There has been an active business during the week in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets.

MONEY—Is in fair demand at about 4 ₽ cent. Consols leave off 95⅝@95¾ for money, and 95⅞@95⅞ for the account. Mexican Dollars, 5s. ½d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅛d.; American Eagles, 76s. 4d.

COCHINEAL—Is steady. About 250 bags have been publicly placed; Teneriffe Silvers, 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d., fine blacks 4s. 3d.@4s. 7d.; Honduras Silver, 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d. for ordinary to fair bold grain.

COCOA—Firm. 680 bags Trinidad at auction brought 55s.@61s. for gray, 57s.@59s. 6d. for mid. to fine bright red; 200 bags Guayaquil sold at 60s., being 1s. dearer.

COFFEE—Prices have been fully sustained. The public sales comprise—1,300 casks, 480 bags Plantation Ceylon at 60s. for low middling to 65s. 6d. for middling bold, with colory from 67s. 6d.@69s. 6d. Some parcels Native have changed hands at 51s. 6d. 180 casks, 90 bags Jamaica found buyers from 54s. 6d. for good to 58s. 6d. for fine ordinary. 1,660 bags St. Domingo at 51s.@51s. 6d. for good red.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign difficult to buy at last week's figures.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat on Monday was very small, and there was very little life in the trade; but the same rates were paid as on that day week. Foreign was unchanged. To-day the market was somewhat firmer, with more inquiry. The average price of English Wheat for the week ending 5th inst. was 74s. 7d. on 91,312 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat 70s @72s.; Red 68s.@70s.

COTTON—2,100 bags have been disposed of at firmer prices. At Liverpool, yesterday, there was a fair demand, with middling Orleans at 6 5-16d. ₽ lb.

COPPER—Dull, with no change in prices.

DRUGS, &c.—139 chests Gum Olibanum fetched 41s. 6d. to 47s. for ordinary and middling yellow drop. Cutch 1s. dearer; 1,820 bags sold at 28s. for fair Pegue. Castor Oil—200 cases taken in at 5d. for middling. India Rubber—140 [illegible] and 293 bags East India went at 7¼d. for [illegible], being rather dearer. Gutta Percha—14 tons good genuine sold at 8¾d.@9d. Shellac—135 chests taken in at 67s. for good orange.

IRON—Is in good demand, without alteration in prices.

In HEMP there has been a good business. St. Petersburg £38 10s.@£34. 75 bales Bombay partly sold at £18. Of 11,700 bales JUTE, half were placed at full rates; common to good at £13@£22.

INDIGO—The periodical sales commenced on the 18th instant, with declarations of 15,308 chests; 9,215 have passed, of which 1,846 chests have been placed; holders show much firmness, and we quote Madras, good ord. to mid., nearly May rates, and Bengal, mid. to good, 5s. 6d.@6s. 10d.; ord., 4s. 3d.@5s. 3d., being 2d. lower.

LINSEED—With small arrivals, is offered sparingly at 52s.@53s. for fair Calcutta; fine has made 55s. A cargo of Berdianski has been sold at 56s., c. f. and i., for the Continent, and Taganrog shipments for U. Kingdom at 54s.@55s., delivered.

MOLASSES—89 puncheons Antigua have changed hands at 22s. 6d. More inquiry for Cuba Muscovado afloat, for which 22s. 6d. has been refused.

LEAD—Is dull of sale.

OILS—For Linseed there is some import inquiry; on the spot the price is 34s. 6d., with few sellers. Rape—buyers of Foreign Refined on the spot for future deliveries at 52s.; Brown, 49s. 6d., and in short supply. There has been a large speculative inquiry for Cocoa Nut Oil, and £44@£44 10s. has been paid for Ceylon; Cochin, £45; Palm, £41.

RICE—Cargo qualities are more inquired for, and rather higher prices are offered. Privately, 9,000 to 10,000 bags Moonghy and Ballam have been sold at 9s. 1½d.@9s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—Is dearer, with a good business doing at 31s. for 8 to 10 ₽ cent., 32s. for 6 ₽ cent., and 34s. for 2¼ ₽ cent. refraction. Several parcels Nitrate of Soda have been sold from 16s. 6d.@17s.

SPICES—1,600 bags Pimento went from 4¼d. for low to 4½d. for good. Black Pepper, of 4,960 bags offered at auction, nearly all the sound was bought in; Sumatra from 5¼d.@5½d., Penang at 4½d. Nutmegs—56 pkgs. brown Singapore sold from 1s. 3d. for ord. small, to 2s. 7d. for mid. bold. Mace—45 cases Singapore were partly realized from 1s. 5d. for ord. small to 1s. 11d. for fair red.

RUM—In moderate inquiry—50 hhds. Calcutta have fetched 2s. 2d. ₽ gal. proof.

SUGAR—The market opened with great activity, and the demand has continued during the week at advancing rates; prices are 1d.@1d. 6d. dearer than last Friday. The sales West India are 2,820 hhds. At auction there has also been placed 20,000 bags Mauritius, at 38s.@44s. for low to fair Brown; 7,000 bags Madras, at 39s. 6d @42s. 6d. for low mid. to fine Native Brown; 1,321 bags Penang, from 42s. 6d. for good Brown to 48s. for very fine Yellow; 500 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45s. for mid.; and 4,366 bags Bengal at full prices. Privately, we have to notice sales on the spot of 800 bags Siam, at 46s.; 9,500 bags clayed Manila at 44s; 4,000 do. at 45s.; 5,500 bags Mauritius, at 42s.@47s. We have to report the following sales of Havana, afloat: 2,200 boxes No. 11, at 31s.; 3,600 boxes No. 12, at 33s.; 2,140 boxes No. 11 to 11¼, at 32s. 3d.; 1,200 boxes No. 10½, at 29s.—all for the United Kingdom; also 15,000 bags clayed Manila at 30s., floating conditions.

TALLOW—Has experienced an active business, and is quoted 50s. 3d. on the spot, 49s. 9d. for the end of the year.

In TEA there is very little doing.—Common Congou 8¾d. ₽ lb.

TIN—English has been reduced 4s. ₽ cwt., which has affected Foreign, though without business.

TURPENTINE—Rough is quoted 9s., with few transactions. American Spirits have realized 31s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Have remained this week without animated business, or striking variation in prices.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 11, 1856.

The arrivals this week are heavy, viz.: 171,944 bushels WHEAT, 208,246 bushels CORN, 95,686 bbls. FLOUR from the States and Canada; 563 quarters WHEAT, 4,281 sacks FLOUR from Spain; 980 quarters WHEAT from the Baltic; and 1,210 quarters WHEAT, 250 quarters CORN, 569 bags FLOUR from the Mediterranean. A number of the ships, however, are still in the river, and cannot dock for about a week. Farmers' deliveries of WHEAT for the week ending last Saturday were 91,313 quarters, at 74s. 7d., against 60,125 quarters, at 75s. 1d., in the corresponding week of last year. The weather since our last has been unsettled, and occasionally stormy, and, in consequence, there has been more activity in the GRAIN trade. On Tuesday, WHEAT was in good consumptive inquiry, and lower qualities sold at an advance of 2d.@3d. ₽ bushel; finer kinds brought full prices, and a fair business was done in all descriptions. FLOUR was also in good request at the full rates of Friday. INDIAN CORN held for an advance of 1s. ₽ quarter, but little doing.

To-day's market was well attended, and both WHEAT and FLOUR sold to a fair extent for consumption, the former at an advance of 2d.@3d. ₽ bush., and the latter at 6d.@1s. ₽ bbl. over last week's prices on the finest qualities. INDIAN CORN only in moderate request, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for Yellow, and [illegible] 6d. for White, according to quality. We quote—WHEAT, Red, 9s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; White, [illegible] ₽ 70 lb. FLOUR, Philadelphia, 34s. [illegible] 6d.; Baltimore, 34s. 6d.@35s. 6d.; Ohio, [illegible] Western, [illegible] comprised [illegible] quarters Wheat, [illegible] quarters Indian Corn, [illegible] bbls and [illegible] sacks Flour.

[illegible]—Continues in limited demand, and for secondary qualities lower rates have been taken to effect sales [illegible].

PORK—Has been a little more inquired for, at late rates.

BACON—Is in less active demand, but prices are unchanged.

LARD—Is still very scarce, but the extreme price demanded checks the consumption, and the week's sales are trifling, at 57s. to 60s.

TALLOW—Is in steady demand, at an advance of 1s. 6d.@2s. ₽ cwt.; fine North American may be quoted at 48s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

RESIN—Common, quiet; and sales reach about 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 3d.

BARK—Is in rather more request; a few small lots of Philadelphia have been taken at 11s., and Baltimore at 8s. to 8s. 6d.

COTTON—The market has been quiet all the week, and freely supplied, but holders have been firm in demanding former rates. In Manchester, a fair, steady business is doing. Middling Orleans 6¼d., Mobile 6⅛d., Uplands 6 3-16d. ₽ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE, & CO.

Liverpool Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 11, 1856.

At to-day's market there was the usual attendance of town dealers and many millers from the country, who have been compelled to visit us for their weekly supplies. WHEAT met a very free sale, at an advance upon our quotations of Friday last of 4d. ₽ bushel, at which improvement a large quantity changed hands, and all to consumers. We quote Western American red from 9s. 10d.@10s. 6d.; Southern from 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d.; white ranges from 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d. ₽ 70 lbs., according to quality. FLOUR of prime quality, and in good condition, was readily salable at an advance of 1s. ₽ barrel; Canadians ranging from 36s.@38s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, from 35s.@38s.; Ohio from 37s.@38s.; and Western from 33s. 6d.@36s. 6d.; extra brands bring from 39s.@40s. INDIAN CORN met a very slow sale, at a decline of about 6d. ₽ quarter. We quote yellow and mixed 29s.@29s. 6d., and white from 29s. 6d.@30s. 6d. ₽ 480 lbs. The market closed strong for WHEAT and FLOUR, and the large quantity now on the way for this port will, we expect, be speedily cleared off on arrival.

The following were the stocks of GRAIN and FLOUR held here on the 30th June, as compared with the same time last year:

30th June, 1856.		30th June, 1855.	
Wheat	55,102 qrs.	Wheat	94,045 qrs.
Indian Corn	232,177 qrs.	Indian Corn	37,909 qrs.
Flour	40,745 sks.	Flour	93,173 sks.
Flour	31,789 bbls.	Flour	12,888 bbls.

F. & R. MAXWELL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

London Produce Markets.

LONDON, Saturday, July 12.

SUGAR—There is a large business doing, including two cargoes Havana.

COFFEE—Same as last quoted.

TEA—For common Congou not more than 8½d. can be obtained.

RICE—A large business doing at full prices. Holders asking more money.

SALTPETRE—Market quiet.

CONSOLS close steady and firm, at 95⅞@96 for account, and 95⅝@95¾ for money, with but little doing. Shares are active, but firm, and close steady.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Co., Paris, from June 27 to July 10, 1856:

W. H. Heydecker, Capt. Marsh, John E. Gavit, Charles A. Spencer, C. S. Halstead, W. Baggs, G. Brodie, J. R. Dickinson, M. J. Henriques, A. Archibald, Oscar Smedberg, C. H. Sheehan, J. R. Pierson, R. Dillon, C. Ferrero, W. Bartlett and lady, New-York; G. H. Tucker, A. Bastida, M. Rothschilds, E. B. Abbott, Charles A. Perkins, Mrs. Hardenberg, Miss Hardenberg, Mrs. Van Kleeck, W. F. Grinnell and lady, M. Hartley and lady, C. L. Guillaume, W. Frothingham, J. F. Evans, Jno. W. Hamersley, W. K. Hall, S. B. Tuthill, R. McD. Hart, Dr. Halton and family, A. D. Selleck, of Md.; F. Nickerson, W. W. Warren and family, J. B. Tileston, J. J. Adams, B. E. Keith, S. D. Parker, of Mass.; W. H. Pratt, H. Levey, O. Dyer, E. Maker, G. H. Butler, J. H. Bushnell and family, J. E. Caldwell, Pa.; Dr. J. B. Hughes, N. C.; T. F. Maury, D. C.; Charles Thornton, John Geddis, Ohio; O. A. Pegram, Mrs. H. Gibson, Miss Ross Gibson, W. Whitmore, Va.; Samuel Engler, James H. Lucas, W. L. Lucas, W. Young, George Rogers, Mo.; A. Freedlander, H. Pearsons, John Caperton, Cal.; G. L. Elliott, W. M. Sage, John S. Preston, S. C.; R. J. Oglesby, C. S. Kunemann, Ill.; F. L. Lorill, La.; John R. Ford, N. J.; H. D. Newcomb, Ky.; T. J. Mitchell, Miss.; H. Whittell and family, Minnesota.

MESSRS. BROOKS AND BURLINGAME.
Mr. Brooks' Statement of the Case.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with extreme reluctance that I am constrained to transfer a private quarrel from its legitimate field into the public press. The fault, however, does not properly rest with me, as an impartial public will decide after reading the following card from ANSON BURLINGAME, member of Congress from Massachusetts:

A CARD.—I am informed that the memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. BROOKS, has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. BROOKS' speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions.

This is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech:—That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and hold myself responsible to any gentleman aggrieved by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment.

A. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1856.

This card was first published in the *Intelligencer* on Monday, the 21st inst., though it is dated July 19.

As soon as I could procure a friend—which was in less than two hours after I first saw the card—the following message was sent to Mr. BURLINGAME:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1856.

SIR: Will you do me the kindness to indicate some place, outside of this District, where it will be convenient to you to negotiate in reference to the difference between us. Very respectfully, &c.,

HON. A. BURLINGAME. P. S. BROOKS.

Apprehending an arrest from the officious interference of Mr. BURLINGAME's friends—I knew that no friend of mine would lodge information—at nightfall I left my own rooms and went to the house of a friend for greater security. At about 12 o'clock Gen. LANE called and delivered Mr. BURLINGAME's reply to my note, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1856.

SIR: Your note of this date was placed in my hands by Gen. LANE this afternoon. In reply, I have to say that I will be at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, M., to "negotiate" in reference to any "difference between us" which, in your judgment, may require settlement "outside of this District."

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

HON. P. S. BROOKS. A. BURLINGAME.

In order that the public may fully understand the whole matter in relation to Mr. BURLINGAME and myself, it is necessary to revert to events antecedent to the last correspondence between us. Some time during the last month he made a speech in the House of Representatives, and when referring to the assault upon Senator SUMNER he applied this language to myself: "Stole into the Senate Chamber, and struck his brother as Cain did Abel."

When the sentence was uttered, my friend, Mr. KEITT, who knew that I was absent, pronounced it false, under which imputation Mr. BURLINGAME quietly rested. I did not at that time feel it my duty to hold Mr. BURLINGAME responsible for his language, and might perhaps have permitted him and his words to pass. It was not long, however, before intimations from divers sources reached me that the friends of Mr. BURLINGAME were boasting of his valorous assault upon me—of his expertness with the rifle, which they more than insinuated had come to my ears, in explanation of my forbearance—and that he himself was making capital at home, in consequence of his courageous conduct. In regard to the insult given him by Mr. KEITT, it was said that he (Mr. BURLINGAME) would not send, but that he would accept a challenge.

Under these circumstances, I felt that forbearance was no longer a virtue, and requested my friend, Mr. BOCOCK, on the 1st day of July, to go to Mr. BURLINGAME with the simple question, "Would he receive a call from me?" The reply to this short question is to be found in the following extract from a written statement made to me by Mr. BOCOCK:

"Mr. BURLINGAME then commenced an explanation, which led to a long conversation between us, in the course of which he made many statements which he said were confidential. Omitting these, the answer which he desired me to bear to you was substantially this: that he had no unkind feelings whatsoever for you, but, on the contrary, regarded you as a man of courage and a man of honor—that while he disapproved of the assault on Mr. SUMNER, and felt bound as a Massachusetts man to condemn it, he had designed to discriminate between the man and the act. Let it be remembered that this language was used on the 1st of July, and he had said no more on the subject than his sense of representative duty required. Under these circumstances, he was surprised to find that you had taken exception to anything which he said. In relation to the boasts that had been thrown out in his name, he stated that they had not been authorized by him, but on the contrary he very strongly condemned them and their author; and if, after all this, you [illegible]"

I did do justice to Mr. BURLINGAME in courtesy, bearing and speech. I was pleased with the [illegible] of his bearing, and impressed with the belief that he was an educated gentleman, and when after I met him I respectfully offered him my hand, which he as respectfully received. On the day that the resolution for my expulsion was to be taken up in the House, intending to be severe in my remarks upon certain of the members, as also upon the State of Massachusetts, I requested Mr. BOCOCK to submit his written statement to Mr. BURLINGAME for his approval or rejection. In relation to this point, Mr. BOCOCK says in his last statement: "On the morning on which you made your speech and resigned your seat in the House, I handed Mr. BURLINGAME the statement which I had prepared, and he has never returned it to me." I informed Mr. BOCOCK that I must and should have an acquittance from Mr. BURLINGAME; and on the evening of the day on which my speech was made, my friend Mr. BOCOCK brought me the memorandum which was appended to my speech, and which is in the handwriting of Speaker BANKS. The memorandum was, in all essential points, the same as Mr. BOCOCK's statement, the original of which Mr. BURLINGAME had retained, but a copy of which I had fortunately kept. This memorandum I accepted under the advice of friends in lieu of Mr. BOCOCK's statement, and was told [illegible]. I did it to save Mr. BURLINGAME's feelings, whose associates, I was informed, were pressing him.

And yet, after all this—after five days of delay—Mr. BURLINGAME had the effrontery to embarrass his counseling friends, and to repudiate, on the 19th of July, because of an assumed false instruction "in some quarters," an instrument which contained apologies which he had made on the 1st of the same month, and which apologetic construction he had repeatedly admitted to be true, and also in the presence of his friend Mr. BANKS. He now even affects the Chevalier, and valiantly says, "I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it, without qualification or amendment."

He requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of near seven hundred miles by the mail route—a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. BURLINGAME that I could not pass without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I do so, and he were to fail, that I never would get back. He might as well have designated Boston Common. His proposition is of so preposterous a character, that the public will appreciate it without comment from me. When he repudiated the memorandum which was prepared by his friend, and delivered in his own presence, I felt some sympathy for the agony of a proud man driven to doing wrong, that he might retrieve the honor of a State which had been tarnished by unworthy representatives. But his last condition is worse than the former, and I deliver him to that condemnation which honorable men in every community will sternly inflict. I have no further demands upon him, but should he be screwed up to the point of making demands upon me, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.

I respectfully ask that the subjoined letter from Gen. LANE may be read, and submit my conduct to the intelligent and spirited people of every State in the Union.

P. S. BROOKS.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have deemed it proper and just to make the following statement:

At your request I called, yesterday, at near 2 o'clock, as your friend, upon Hon. Mr. BURLINGAME, that being the first opportunity I had of meeting him and of delivering your note. After he had read it, I informed him that I was requested by you to urge that a meeting should take place at the earliest practicable moment, suggesting that afternoon, or this morning at 4 o'clock, and hoped that it would suit his convenience. I further stated that you had supposed that all differences between you and himself had been adjusted; that he (Mr. BURLINGAME) had reopened the matter, as you supposed, for a personal difficulty, and that you were anxious to have it ended without delay.

He replied—"That is the feeling of a gallant man, and BROOKS is a brave man;" that he would have to look out for a friend, and had none in his mind at that time, and perhaps he could not be ready for a meeting at as early an hour as you requested.

I also impressed upon him the necessity of entire secrecy, save with his friend; and further requested that he or his friend would communicate with me at my seat while the House was in session, or at my room after its adjournment; and as he had the right of selecting the place for the meeting, and such other arrangements as are usual upon such occasions, that he would have the kindness to let me know at as early an hour as was convenient when and where, and what it would be.

Last evening, about 11 o'clock, the inclosed note from Mr. BURLINGAME was placed in my hand by Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL. The place of meeting designated in said note is so far distant, and would subject you to so many hazards of arrest, and also to a jurisdiction without the limits of the United States, that, as your friend, I advise you, without hesitation, to take no further notice of the matter.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

HON. P. S. BROOKS. JOSEPH LANE.

The Brooks and Burlingame Affair.
From the Evening Post.

Mr. BURLINGAME is, of course, inexperienced in these matters; but what is more, he appears to be ill-informed in regard to them. When he adopted what is called the "code of honor," he does not seem to be aware that he adopted all the tricks and evasions by which duels are avoided under it. BROOKS understood the subject much better; he was educated in a community where this barbarism prevails, and was, of course, familiar with all the dodges and shifts by which men get rid of going into the field, and yet obtain the reputation of being mighty duelists and men of valor. He takes the comments of the world quietly; BURLINGAME chafes under them; he finds that he lacks the necessary philosophy to endure them, and in a rash moment revokes the adjustment to which he had a little before agreed. This, according to the code of honor, made it necessary for BROOKS to challenge Mr. BURLINGAME. The challenge was accepted, and by the advice of Mr. BURLINGAME's friends the time of meeting was appointed, and Canada named as the place. BROOKS, it seems, made no reply to the acceptance, offered no objection either to the time or place, but remained at Washington—suffered his adversary to proceed on his way towards Canada in the expectation of meeting him—suffered the fact to transpire that a challenge had been given, allowed himself to be arrested, and now publishes a card in which he tells his own story of the affair—a card probably drawn up for him by the friends who instigated him to the cowardly assault on Mr. SUMNER, of which this is the equally cowardly sequel.

For it is evident which of the parties in this case wishes to shirk the combat. Mr. BURLINGAME, it appears, has kept his own counsel in the matter, permitted nobody to know what he was about to do, departed from Washington with the utmost secrecy, expecting that BROOKS was on his way to the appointed place, and must have been astonished to learn this morning that BROOKS had no thought of agreeing to the time and place proposed, but had lingered at Washington to get arrested, and to make a public statement of what he wishes the world to regard as his wrongs. It is not a fight that BROOKS wants, nor his friends either, though they put him up to sending a challenge; what he wants is the sympathy of the world. He professes to be afraid to go to Canada. This is a foolish subterfuge; he must have known better; for no Southerner was ever molested in the Free States on account of his opinions respecting Slavery; though those who are not orthodox on that point are sometimes lynched in the Slave States. But *if this objection had any force, he should have made it to Mr. Burlingame, who, if we may judge from the manner in which he has conducted the affair on his part, would have accommodated him with some other place.*

Great injustice has been done to Mr. BURLINGAME in publishing his explanation of the speech he made in relation to the assault, as if it were an answer to an invitation to a duel. So far is this from true that it was only obtained at the entreaty of one of BROOKS' friends that something should be said to satisfy that person, who was represented to be in a gloomy and suffering state of mind. The statement made by Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, of a private and confidential conversation held with Mr. BURLINGAME, we suspect will prove, like many other revelations of the kind, to be simply a misrepresentation. It was utterly disavowed by Mr. BURLINGAME when shown to him, and it is certainly very dishonest to publish it without any intimation that the truth of it had been denied. We are confident that when Mr. BURLINGAME comes to publish his account of the matter, the affair, disgraceful as it is already to BROOKS, will sink him yet deeper in ignominy.

From Texas.

The Galveston *News*, of the 12th inst., says:

We have received from a gentleman in Orange County a full account of the several murders and lawless acts which have recently been perpetrated there. The chief portion of the disreputable residents have left the county; others are in prison, and a few have suffered the extreme penalty of the lynch code. Law and order, according to our correspondent, have been fully vindicated, and peace again prevails.

We learn from Dr. KEENAN, who returned this morning from Huntsville, that the Democracy of Walker County had a grand ratification meeting on the 5th inst. The procession on the occasion was about a half a mile long, and the greatest harmony prevailed.

A Mr. J. S. [illegible] was arrested in Houston on the 8th inst., on a writ from Travis County, and was taken to that county to answer the charge of perjury and forgery. It appears that Mr. T. had been dealing very extensively in bogus land claims, borrowing money under false pretences, &c.

Mr. A. D. KENNARD is now engaged in the manufacture of salt, at the springs located [illegible] miles north of Fort Graham, on the Brazos.

The Houston *Telegraph* gives the following account of the execution of [illegible], convicted of murder:

At 11 o'clock A. M. the prisoner was taken from

[illegible]

There was an immense concourse of people at the place of execution, larger than we have ever before seen in our city.

HARVEST PROSPECTS [illegible]

We continue, condensed extracts from letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. [illegible] & McKILLOP, No. 5 [illegible] Building, [illegible] the Park Bank Building. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent men who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Ashland County, July 10.—Have a large amount of old grain on hand. The crops this year will be about an average, except Grass, which is exceedingly good. Many hogs are fatted. Trade good and money easy.

Belmont County, July 8.—Farmers still hold considerable quantities of old grain—the crops this year are not doing well—the yield will not be an average. There are some Coal Beds which are partially developed. Wool is a considerable item here [illegible]. Farmers and merchants are in good standing generally, and collections will be easily made next Fall.

Carroll County, July 5.—Have still on hand a large surplus of last year's grain. All the crops look well, with the exception of Wheat, which has been cut off by weevil. More hogs will be raised this year in the county than there has been for years previously. Have Coal and Iron partially developed.

Columbiana County, July 5.—The crops in this locality look moderately healthy, and the yield will be about an average—have still a surplus of Rye, Corn and Oats from last year; but few hogs will be fatted here. Liverpool Ware, Steam Engines, Railroad Cars, &c., are made in the county. Coal and Iron can also be obtained here. Trade is brisk, and all appears prosperous.

Delaware County, July 7.—A considerable surplus of grain still on hand. Wheat and Corn this season will be about an average crop. Others suffer for want of rain. Money close. Business dull.

Erie and Ottawa Counties, July 11.—Wheat and Corn will be about an average crop. Not many hogs will be fatted this year. Railroad cars and agricultural instruments are manufactured. Trade somewhat dull and money close.

[illegible] County, July 4.—The County is extremely well watered, and the soil is generally better adapted to grass-growing than agriculture. The crops all look well at present. The chief articles of export are, the products of the dairy, beef cattle, sheep, horses and wool. Trade is pretty good and money moderately easy.

Harrison County, July 8.—Judging from present appearances there will be about an average crop of all kinds this year. Many hogs will be fatted, and it is expected farmers and merchants will be able to come up to the scratch pretty easily.

Holmes County, July 10.—The Wheat crop was harvested; the yield abundant. Oats, Rye, Corn, Potatoes, &c., are all very good, promising an abundant yield. The fields almost groan under the weight of the growing crops, and there is every prospect of the citizens being blessed with a profusion of the comforts of life this year.

Lorain County, July 11.—The weather has not been very seasonable for the growing crops, and consequently the prospect for a good harvest is but poor. No grain for exportation; not enough raised for home consumption. Farmers are in good standing, though not recovered from the drouth of 1854. Trade dull and money scarce.

Lucas County, July 8.—Wheat, Corn, Oats, and all other crops, look well at present, and should the weather be good, a very fair yield will be obtained. Trade brisk and money easy.

Meigs County, July 14.—The Wheat crop is thin. Corn at this time does not look well, but may yet turn out tolerably fair. The county contains some rich coal mines, which are worked, and from which six million bushels have been sold.

Mercer County, July 8.—The crops are suffering from weevil and dry weather, and 'tis feared that the yield will be below the average. Trade at present is brisk, and money pretty easy.

Montgomery County, July 7.—Have still on hand considerable of old Grain. Corn this year somewhat backward. Other crops appear pretty well. Stock Hogs are scarce, and consequently less than usual will be fatted.

Muskingum County, July 12.—Our farmers here have still in their possession some Oats, Wheat, and an unusual amount of Corn, from last year's crop. Wheat, this season, is better than common. Oats and Grass tolerably fair. [illegible] may prove a good crop. There is considerable Iron Ore and Stone Coal here. About 200,000 barrels of Flour are annually manufactured. Some extensive Salt Works and other heavy establishments are carried on in the county.

Noble County, July 8.—Have a large surplus of old Grain, and all the crops look well, except Corn, which failed in the seed. Many Hogs will be fatted. Money pretty easy.

Portage County, July 9.—Wheat, Oats and Potatoes are very fair. Corn and Hay were injured by the frost. The county contains Iron and Coal undeveloped. Trade fair. Money easy.

Richland County, July 8.—Considerable old Grain on hand, and a good prospect of fine crops this year, which look well at present. The average number of Hogs will be fatted. Money rather tight, owing to the large amount employed in building Railroads.

Ross County, July 14.—The Wheat, Corn, and other crops look pretty well, and the yield will be about an average. Only half the usual number of Hogs will be fatted this year. Business has been rather limited of late. Collections, however, will be easily made.

Sandusky County, July 8.—Have a considerable surplus of Corn and Oats from last year's crops; and, judging from present appearances, farmers will have no reason to complain this year, all the crops being in good condition.

Seneca County, July 10.—Corn and Wheat have done well, and promise a fair average yield. A large number of hogs are annually fatted here. Trade is fair and money easy.

Trumbull County, July 14.—There has been more Wheat sown than formerly, and the yield is above an average. Corn is late, owing to a failure in the seed and weather. At present it looks fair and is coming on rapidly. The county is rich with minerals; vast quantities of coal are annually shipped to Cleveland and elsewhere. [illegible] The Wool crop is also a considerable item here; demands cash at fair prices, 40 to 50 cents per pound. Money rather close just now.

Washington County, July 10.—Wheat is very fair this year. The other crops are looking well, and are somewhat back just now. More than the average number of hogs will be fatted. Some coal is obtained here. Merchants have done well the past season, and money is pretty easy.

Williams County, July 8.—The crops appear to be doing very well, and should the weather be seasonable all will go right. The average number of hogs will be fatted this year. Trade is fair and money easy.

Wood County, July 11.—Wheat is very good. The Corn crop will be large, also Oats, Hay, and Grass. Farmers generally are in good standing, though somewhat embarrassed by failure of last year's crop. Trade good. Money easy.

ALABAMA.

Fayette County, July 12.—Cotton is the staple crop raised upon for the prosperity of the county. Corn, Wheat and Oats are also sown, and large numbers of Beef Cattle raised for the market. The crops generally are good—Wheat above an average. Corn bids fair to be over an average yield. Cotton appears to be about a fair average.

Benton County, July 12.—Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats are the principal crops of the county. Cotton is the chief dependence for money. Stock raising is also carried on to some extent by the farmers. The crops are all looking well, and a good yield is expected.

GEORGIA.

Baker County, July 12.—Cotton and Corn are the staple productions here. Have had good weather, and the crops appear to be doing well. There is every probability of an abundant harvest.

Glynn County, July 18.—Some of the wealthiest citizens here are rice-growers, a considerable quantity of which is made in the county. The prospect is good for Corn and Sea Island Cotton. The yield will be about an average one.

McIntosh County, July 12.—Cotton, Corn and Rice are the chief productions, the latter being the main stay. Judging from the present appearance thereof, the yield will be about fair. Cotton and Corn as yet uncertain. Large quantities of lumber are sold in the county.

[illegible] County, July 11.—The farmers now look to the Cotton crop for their money. They have made grain enough to supply their own demand, and have an overplus left. Cotton looks pretty well at present, but the critical time (boll-worm season) has not yet arrived. The Corn crop is what the farmers call "spotted," the rains having been very partial. Wheat enough for the demands of the county.

Talbot County, July 17.—Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats are the principal crops produced in this locality. Judging from present appearances, there will be a fair average yield of all.

Wayne County, July 16.—The lands in this county are very poor, consequently farming is not extensively carried on. Corn and Sea-Island Cotton are the chief crops. Some Stock Cattle are raised, and the manufacture of Turpentine is carried on to some extent.

FLORIDA.

[illegible] County, July 11.—The chief productions are Cotton, (Sea Island,) Corn, Rice, Tobacco, Sugar, &c. Corn looks well and, judging from present appearances, the crop will be good. [illegible]

Madison County, July 11.—The crops in this county are all doing moderately well. Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Rice and Potatoes will (judging from their looks at this time) be about an ordinary crop of each.

[illegible] … RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., No. 138 Nassau-street.

CAUTION.

[illegible] … notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money [illegible] … in the name of the [illegible] … the public that we [illegible] … to subscribe will remit [illegible] … to this office.

[illegible] … Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES, morning [illegible] … served at their residences or places of business, can receive it regularly by sending a note [illegible] … through the penny-post to this office.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill [illegible] … the Savannah River was passed. [illegible] … and others were authorized to [illegible] … medals from foreign Governments. A long debate then took place on the priority of business, in which the action of the majority [illegible] … was discussed, and finally the bill for continuing the improvements of Sheboygan harbor was discussed and passed. In the House, a resolution was adopted providing for evening sessions this week, for general debate. A communication was submitted from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending legislation more effectually to prevent under-valuation of merchandise. The New-Mexico contested election case was considered, and decided in favor of Mr. OTERO. A resolution was adopted to print 50,000 copies of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and [illegible] … copies without the journal and evidence, [illegible] … of members.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, was in town yesterday. We understand [illegible] … on his way to Niagara Falls, where he had a special engagement to meet a gentleman from South Carolina, now resident at Washington. Yesterday morning, however, his [illegible] … by a Card in the newspapers published by the gentleman in question, stating that apprehensions of personal danger [illegible] … permit him to keep his appointment. Mr. BURLINGAME returns to Washington immediately.

By the arrival of the *Persia*, yesterday [illegible] … we have European dates to Saturday, the [illegible] inst. A full and comprehensive abstract of the news, from our foreign files, will be found in our columns. The intelligence is not of marked importance, either politically or commercially. The *Persia* did not make the rapid run across the Atlantic that was anticipated.

The Last of Mr. Brooks.

There is an old proverb, often administered to children, which warns them that they "cannot eat their cake, and keep it too." Colonel BROOKS seems to think the thing can be done. He has been anxious, ever since his assault upon Senator SUMNER, to secure a personal engagement with any Northern man, who might take the liberty of expressing his sentiments concerning that assault in a manner offensive to him. His purpose was at last accomplished. Mr. BURLINGAME made a speech in which he said that Mr. BROOKS entered the Senate Chamber and "smote Mr. SUMNER as Cain smote his brother." Being afterwards called upon by friends of Mr. BROOKS, he directed their attention to the obvious fact, that this expression related to the *assault* and not to the personal character of the assailant. It was, of course, the right of Mr. BROOKS to take advantage of this distinction, nice as it was, if he saw fit to do so. He availed himself of that right and somewhat ostentatiously paraded the memorandum in which it was recorded as an explanation by Mr. BURLINGAME, of the obnoxious remark contained in his speech. Finding it thus used to his injury, and hearing, moreover, that Mr. BROOKS had privately boasted of having again "conquered Massachusetts," Mr. BURLINGAME promptly withdrew it,—and left his speech to interpret itself. Mr. BROOKS, thereupon challenged him. Mr. BURLINGAME accepted the challenge and fixed the place for the meeting at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and the time Saturday next at 12 o'clock. In this he exercised an unquestioned and unquestionable right. Col. LANE, the friend of Col. BROOKS, expressly concedes this in his note to his principal, giving an account of his interview with Mr. BURLINGAME. There was not the slightest shadow of obligation on the part of the latter to select either time or place with a view to the convenience of Col. BROOKS. Yet upon receiving Mr. BURLINGAME's reply, without a word of remonstrance or complaint addressed to Mr. B. himself, without even submitting to him the [illegible] of his objections to the place selected, and the propriety of changing it, after Mr. B. had left the city for fear of arrest, Col. BROOKS refuses the meeting he had himself invited, and rushes into print as if for the express purpose of making it impossible! The reasons which he assigns for this conduct are quite as extraordinary as the conduct itself. He says it was 750 miles,—"through the enemy's country,"—to the place of meeting,—that he could not reach it without being dogged by constables, and that he could not return, if his adversary should fall, without peril of his life. All this betokens a regard for his personal safety quite unusual in a man under such circumstances. Nor has it the slightest foundation in fact. Distance is now measured by time and not by miles; and [illegible] … twenty-four hours from [illegible] … hours, with such precau-

tions as persons seeking a meeting of this kind can always use, could have reached the Falls and returned, if he returned at all, incognito. The pursuit of constables could not have been more brisk, and it certainly could not have been more successful so far as he was concerned, in this State than it was in Washington; and the fact that the place selected was "without the jurisdiction of the United States" was one of its strongest recommendations. In all these excuses for refusing the meeting, there is nothing whatever that any man who assents to the code of honor can regard as justifying the action taken by Col. BROOKS. If any Northern man had taken precisely his course,—had challenged a Southern man, and then retreated for such reasons as those assigned by Col. BROOKS, he would have been branded as a coward by every Southern man,—and by every Northern man anxious to make himself eligible for Southern favor.

The true ground of Col BROOKS' refusal to meet Mr. BURLINGAME, is disclosed by the circumstances of the whole affair, and by the closing paragraph of his card. He speaks of Mr. BURLINGAME's rumored "expertness with the rifle," as one of the considerations which prompted him to send him a challenge. After the challenge had been delivered Mr. BROOKS' friend urged an immediate meeting,—pressing the matter, according to his own statement, to an instant issue. A meeting was desired at once,—on Southern ground,—in the midst of "friends,"—without giving Mr. BURLINGAME any of the advantages or opportunities for preparation which the challenged party is guaranteed by the code under which Col. BROOKS was professing to act. When it is found that all these efforts to rush the matter through [illegible] … by the cool determination of Mr. BURLINGAME and his advisers, not to be hurried, but to secure a fair and equal meeting, Col. BROOKS suddenly backs out of the engagement he had himself invited, and then announces his intentions:

"I have no further demands upon him, but should he be screwed up to the point of making demands upon me, I will yet treat him as a gentleman, and meet him at any convenient and accessible point upon equal terms."

This betrays the cloven foot. It is simply the old game, at which the Southern chivalry are practiced experts, of provoking a fight, but of securing for themselves the dictation of its terms. Mr. KEITT tried his hand at it while Mr. BURLINGAME was making his speech. He took exceptions to one of its statements. According to the code of honor, he should have demanded satisfaction. But in utter violation of the code, and for the sole purpose of securing for himself the advantages of a challenged party, he retorted by an epithet, saying that the statement was false. Mr. BROOKS refers to this as an evidence of Mr. BURLINGAME's submission to insult:—he says nothing, however, about the position in which Mr. KEITT was placed by Mr. BURLINGAME's reply upon the spot, that he held himself responsible for the remark to which Mr. KEITT had taken exception. This sharp practice is habitual with the professed duelists of the South. They send no challenges when they can possibly avoid it, except to parties who they know will not accept. They carry on personal controversies with epithets, until they suppose they have placed upon the adversary the duty of challenging, and then taunt him with the cowardice they have themselves so adroitly concealed.

Col. BROOKS will find that his experiment in this instance will not succeed. The "intelligent and spirited people" to whom he appeals will not see in his assault upon Mr. SUMNER; in his avowal, that it was made with deliberate purpose to disable him lest he should resist successfully; in his repeated hostile messages to men whom he knew to be non-combatants:—in his eagerness to force Mr. BURLINGAME unprepared into a meeting: in his positive and abrupt refusal to keep the engagement he had invited; or in his promise to *accept* a challenge at his hands, any evidence whatever of courage or of the qualities of a man of honor. They will be much more apt to set him down as a professed duelist, who fights to *make* a reputation instead of protecting his character, and who takes good care to have all the advantages, and all the chances of personal safety, on his own side.

The Free Democracy.

To-day there is to be at Syracuse a State Convention of Democrats, who are unwilling to assent to the Cincinnati platform or contribute longer to the endeavors of the Pro-Slavery Party to make the Democracy of the Union the register of its decrees. The call is signed by a very large number of men, who have been for years past the most active, earnest and efficient members of the Democracy of this State. Most of them, in 1848, refused to support the [illegible] … of the party, for the same reasons that influence their action now. They found the party then completely subjugated by its Pro-Slavery wing:—the favorite candidate of the Democracy of the whole Union was then thrown overboard because he would not make himself subservient to its designs:—and the action of the party in all respects was controlled by the slaveholding interest. They refused their support to the project, and, by that refusal, defeated it. They now see precisely the same dangers, and from the same quarter: and they meet them in the same way. Their Convention is for the purpose of deciding upon the course of action proper to be pursued by them in this emergency. We do not doubt that their decision will be wise and judicious, and that their action will contribute powerfully to the triumph of the right.

The Japan Expedition—Note from Dr. Tomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

MY DEAR SIR: Your literary critic, in his distribution of the honors of authorship of the *Japan Expedition*, has been too liberal to me. I am not entitled to the credit of having "written five-sixths of the whole work," as stated by your critic. There is, moreover, an acknowledgment of my services in the preface, which acquits the editor of any desire of enjoying exclusively the honor of the work.

Yours, &c., ROBERT TOMES.

The above note from Dr. TOMES corrects an error contained in the TIMES of yesterday. What was the precise amount of aid rendered by Dr. TOMES in the preparation of the work is a matter of comparatively little consequence. His assistance, moreover, is expressly acknowledged by the editor in the preface, in a manner satisfactory, as is evident, to Dr. TOMES himself, who is the only party interested in the matter.

The Soldiers' Return.

It was at the first peep of a misty March morning, in the year 1854, that London saw her pet "Guards" go forth to the Crimea, in all the pride and hope of youth. As they passed away strong men shouted and weak women wept, and there was loneliness for a day or so on London.

Near two years have passed and London saw again, on this day fortnight, her Guards return. By all the accounts received, the sight was singularly beautiful and touching. London was dressed in her gayest attire, and wore a hundred smiles at every window. Crowns of flowers were dropped upon the men who did England's battle as they passed, and, when the martial files had reached the palace of the Queen, and the boom of the guns, borne along the river, had carried to the good old city the tidings that the Sovereign and her soldiers had met, the whole city rose and sent from its huge lungs one cry of joy and triumph. Yet, through all this shout and gladness, there must have broken a certain sadness at such a scene.

It is a curious circumstance in the story of the human mind that mute or inanimate objects somehow or other waken more subduing memories than the influences of the most powerful scenery or the highest efforts of oratorical art. The cradle of a little child that has left for another land, or some small toy it played with, touches more tenderly a mother's heart than the most thrilling tones that ever fell from human lips. "The old arm chair" at home recalls the memories of a life, and even in the military funeral processions that pass so often down our highways, how much more affecting than all the parade and panoply of woe, is the charger with empty saddle that follows his master's coffin to the grave. So amid the glitter and spectacle of this great parade spoke to every heart the old ball-pierced and sabre-jagged banner of Sebastopol. These are men whose graves should be ever green and wet with the tears of England, her unknown demi-gods. For when the historian comes to tell how the stones of the great Russian fort were scattered, he will have to record that as Inkerman was a soldier's battle, so at Sebastopol the glory was reaped by men of common, not of noble, birth. The comparison of the Guards as they departed and returned fully establishes this. In the first flush of the Alma and Balaklava, before stern war set in, and while the affair was still deemed a pageant, the air round Sebastopol was full of glittering aristocratic insects. But the moment that true valor had to be tried and devotion and endurance to be tested, they fled from the Crimean scene, the CAMBRIDGES, the CARDIGANS and PAGETS and the whole fry. The young scions of England's nobility did not find the East so pleasant as that floated over the few men whose brown face, and worn beard, and determined look, and stern glare, which lightens up the features alone of those who have confronted death and been familiar with danger, told of Alma and of Inkerman. They seem to have awoke somewhat of that feeling with which we regard on evacuation day the old soldier of 1812 amid the brilliant throng which out-glitter and out-plume them. But if those torn colors of the Guards reminded the English people of the debt they owed those who survived, it must have woke also the memory of the many brave fellows who fell in their defence and now sleep unsung on the shores of the Euxine. A glance at those who marched by to receive the honors that England awarded to those who fought her battles showed that ever in her hour of danger her honor was saved and glory protected by her squires and yeomen.

We should be sorry to bate to those gallant men one jot of this emphatic and public recognition of eminent and distinguished service, offered by a great country to those who have deserved well from her. Still, in these military triumphs, so akin to those accorded to the old Roman generals and soldiers, there is, to one looking calmly on, something pagan and unchristian. How few of those men, if their hearts were dissected, would be found to have fought from any higher motive than the mere love of fighting. These morbid displays are kept up, as Rome keeps up her incense and song, and parade, and mysteries, to enchain the mind and captivate the fancy, and make men mere tools for tyrants. In France, when NAPOLEON offered up to the demon of war his huge holocausts of life, it was ever his wont to throw around the soldier's life all the charms of poetry and romance. There was scarce a village in France in which could not be seen, in the humblest cottages, pictures of the young soldier, in the pride of uniform, bidding farewell to his parents; again, in the midst of battle, stretched on the plain, with a Sister of Charity bending over him, and *le petit* Corporal placing a ribbon on his button; and again returning to his home, like Claude Melnotte, a General, with a host of glittering orders on his breast, to the joy of his old parents. These simple village pictures were NAPOLEON's ablest recruiters.

Let us hope, with so many of the best men in England, that this triumphal war entry may be the last England or Europe shall see, and that men's energies may be devoted to, and a country's rewards bestowed for, some higher objects than a huge human butchery, for ends and purposes which give to Freedom no triumph, and to Civilization no advance.

The Charleston *Standard* thus indorses the latest instance of South Carolina chivalry,—the details of which have already been given in our police record:

"It would seem that Southern gentlemen cannot travel at the North without being subjected to insolence. A South Carolinian, BURWOOD W. VICUS, Esq., *has had to cane a Massachusetts man*, Mr. JACOB SHERWOOD, in the New York Metropolitan Hotel, on Tuesday evening last, *for applying insulting language to his personal friend, Col. Brooks.* We have no statement of the affair except what comes from Black Republican journals, and such sources necessarily pervert the facts."

Republicanism at the South.

The alleged sectional character of the Republican movement supplies nine-tenths of the grounds of hostility to it in the public oratory of its opponents. The earliest evidence brought to sustain the charge originated with Mr. FILLMORE, who stated that, "for the *first time*, a ticket was presented to the people, both candidates upon which came from the *same section of the country*." The gross inaccuracy of this statement having been demonstrated, it had to be abandoned, and some other ground discovered to rest the accusation upon. The fact that the Republican movement points to the restoration of a line which marks Slavery to be sectional, and not national, furnishes a second bit of testimony, likewise put out of Court by the historical circumstance that the Missouri Compromise was not the act or exaction of a section, but a solemn covenant to which every portion of the Union was equally a party, and which, down to 1854, received the unquestioned and unreserved sanction of the American people, their Presidents, statesmen, legislators, and legal interpreters. The residences of the Republican candidates, and the objects of the Republican cause, thus failing to evince the sectionalism of the party, a third position is with ingenious versatility assumed, namely, that FREMONT and DAYTON have no supporters in the Southern States, and must rely for election upon the votes of the North. This averment likewise admits of controversy. As a matter of fact, there is evidence to the contrary. Two Slave States are in the field with Republican electoral tickets. Kentucky has held its Convention and nominated, as Fremont and Dayton electors, men whom the Louisville *Courier* admits to be among the leading and most influential citizens of the State. There is no doubt that this ticket will elicit a large vote—a matter of no surprise, when we remember that the compact at stake was the work of HENRY CLAY, whose lifelong aspiration was for the gradual emancipation of Slavery in Kentucky. Delaware will have its *Fremont* and Dayton electoral ticket, with a very fair prospect of giving it a decided popular majority. Maryland is preparing to place a Republican ticket in the field. There is a strong probability of the same being done in Missouri. So far as it goes, therefore, the Republican movement is not sectional. It has the avowed approbation of a large body of the people at the South. A Louisville paper assures us, that one of the most distinguished lawyers at the bar of that city proposes to take the stump for freedom. Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL has intimated his disposition to work on the same side. There will be in fact a powerful effort, and a much more decided expression in behalf of the Republican candidates in the States we have named, than politicians are at all counting upon. November will tell the story.

What that expression would be, if terrorism, the fear of lynch law, the apprehension of pecuniary and social damage, did not weigh down the Press, and extinguish freedom of thought, word and action, even among the Slaveholders themselves, we can hardly estimate. A correspondent, whose occasions during an extended tour in the Southern States brought him in contact with nearly all the wealthy and influential men connected with the banking interest, writes us, that he

"was utterly amazed at the unanimity of feeling among that class of persons upon the subject of Slavery. Wherever the topic was introduced—and I was careful never to make the introduction myself—there was uniformly an expression of regret at the continuance of the institution—a recognition of its discouraging and depressing effects upon industrial and agricultural prosperity, and warm sympathy with the movement in favor of Free Kansas. The President of one of the largest Banks south of the Ohio assured me that if there were no other loss or danger to be anticipated by the large number of slaveholders of Kentucky than the mere sacrifice of their slave property, that State would be without a slave in five years."

An incident, corroborative of this statement, we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

"Hon. C. B. SMITH, of this city, made a Republican speech in Richmond, Ind., a few nights since. The next morning a stranger stepped up to him in the cars, addressed him by name, and entered into conversation with him. He told him that he was from Kentucky, that he had heard his speech the night before, and that he cordially approved every word of it. He said his father owned eighty slaves, and that *all his friends and relatives were slaveholders, yet they frequently discussed the Slavery question privately, and all thought it would greatly benefit Kentucky to be rid of her slaves.* Thousands of Kentuckians, he said, thought the same way; *and did they dare to speak publicly, and make such speeches as Mr. Smith's, Slavery would be abolished in a few years.* Such is no doubt the fact. The non-slaveholders and Anti-Slavery men at the South dare not express their sentiments, although they are undoubtedly numerous in many of the Southern States. When Freedom becomes national once more, and Slavery sectional, this will no longer be the case, and the non-slaveholder of the Slave States will dare to raise his voice against the tyranny which now seals his lips and otherwise oppresses him."

The *Daily News*, published at Newport, Kentucky, and depending upon the population of a Slave State for support, copies this paragraph from the *Gazette*, and adds:

"The above is but a true statement of the facts in the case as they now exist in this State. *Upon a majority of the people murderous threats and the violence which has been exhibited in several instances, has an immense effect, and there are but few who dare whisper their honest convictions to even their next-door neighbor. But this will soon pass away.* Reason and enlightenment in a broad stream are flowing over the whole country, and Kentucky will receive her proportion. The few who carry their consciences in their pockets are beginning themselves, to feel the refining influence of truth and right, and will eventually be found, if not in favor of Abolition in this State, at least opposed to Slave extension into the Territories. Let the work of redemption now begun be but carried to a successful termination, and Kentucky will become disenthralled, her shackles will fall from her, and she will become what she really should be, the proudest, most glorious, and brightest-shining of all the stars which form the Union constellation, and receive their light from the Constitution of the United States."

The *News*, it is worth mentioning to disbelievers in the existence of a Republican Party at the South, carries the names of FREMONT and DAYTON at the head of its columns, and does yeoman's service for freedom and free-soil.

The fact then is undeniable that there is a very general desire to be rid of the political ascendancy of the slave drivers, throughout the Southern States, a desire terrified into silence and inactivity by the fierce vindictiveness of that despotism which dictated the laws of the mob-legislature of Kansas, which gave warrant and excuse to the assault upon SUMNER, and which at Washington threatens with cane, bludgeon, and pistol, the Northern man who dares call cowardice and brutality by their right names. The free thought and action of Southern men are as entirely shackled as the limbs of their slaves. The institution is heavy on the necks, and paralyzes the tongues and arms of all men. It is a nightmare they cannot move to shake off. Remove the yoke of terror, give immunity to free speech, and defensive strength to free action, and there is no manner of question that the political progress of Slavery would be finally checked. The cause of Republicanism is national; it proposes to emancipate the white men of the South, it proposes to prevent the enslavement of the white men of the North; and it will enjoy, if not the vote, certainly the sympathy and good wishes of multitudes of Southern men, who find hope nowhere else. Such men look with abhorrence and contempt at the Northern man, who with the power to act as he chooses, undeterred by fear, lends himself to the designs of the slave oligarchy.

Stockton Withdrawn.

Commodore STOCKTON has withdrawn from the position of Candidate for the Presidency, to which he was nominated by half-a-dozen men some weeks since, in the following letter:

To Messrs. Allen, Jones, Robbinett, &c., &c.—Committee.

GENTLEMEN: Our efforts to prevent the great American Party from being Sectionalized or Abolitionized, have been successful. It has been purged of all Sectional and Abolition men and dogmas. The National Camp has indorsed Mr. FILLMORE's Americanism, and he is pledged to uphold the integrity of American principles and the perpetuity of our reformed organization.

My object has been attained, and I am no longer a candidate for the Presidency.

Your friend and obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON.

The country will now breathe freer, if not deeper.

The Mosquito Protectorate.

The British Government has always insisted upon the duty of maintaining the protectorate which it had established over the Mosquito Indians, and of sustaining its dominion in Honduras. It may be well enough, in the present state of negotiations on this subject, to publish the following extracts from the Spanish Manifesto, issued in June, 1779, declaring the reasons which induced the Spanish Government to withdraw its Ambassador from England, as they throw considerable light upon the manner in which the English foothold in those countries was obtained:

"It would be too long to relate minutely all the grievances which Spain might complain of since the conclusion of the treaty of peace in 1763. For that reason we shall restrain ourselves to the greater ones, and those most recent, lest we should be accused of reviving old injuries, forgotten. By the sixteenth article of the preliminaries of that treaty, England acknowledged the *Bay of Honduras* as making a part of the Spanish Dominions, and bound itself to cause every fortification that had been erected by its subjects in that part of the world to be demolished within four months after the ratification of the treaty, without preserving to the Court of London any other right than that of being permitted to cut logwood, without any molestation or hindrance; and for which purpose its workmen were to be allowed only the houses and barracks essentially necessary to them.

None of these stipulations have been performed by the English. They have introduced themselves more and more into the ancient settlements, beyond the limits allotted to them, and have excited a rebellion among the native Indians, providing them with arms, and giving them every succor and assistance under the protection of Great Britain.

Not satisfied with these violences, they have established themselves in many other ports, rivers, and coasts of the Spanish Territory in the said Bay of Honduras; in which places they could not even allege the specious pretence of cutting logwood, but manifestly with the design of usurping foreign dominion, and of smuggling various merchandises without any disaster:— * * * * they have trained up bodies of militia to arms, and have given the King of England's brevet or commission of Captain-General of all the settlements or those establishments to JACOB LOURY, which brevet or passport, together with many other patents or commissions to subaltern officers, was solemnly read to the whole colony on the 21st of Sept., 1776, before the troops and people. All these proceedings of the English were discovered by the Spaniards, at a time when the British Ministry had declared that those establishments and settlements had been made without their approbation or sanction of their authority.

The English settlers found out arbitrary and various perfidious means to prevail on the chief leader to revolt against Spain, and style himself the *King of the Mosquito Indians*, and persuaded him to take the title of Captain-in-Chief of the other Indians, whose leaders have sent commissioners to the Vice-Roy of the Spanish Government, acknowledging themselves as vassals of his Catholic Majesty; besides which, the English supplied them with arms, and gave them all kinds of assistance to prevent their seeking the protection of Spain, who has an immediate right upon the dominion of these territories.

Moreover, though foreigners of all denominations, let their religion be what it will, be well received in all the English settlements of America, the Spaniards only have been refused admittance, they being either imprisoned or driven away. * * * *

Last year, in the month of November, some Spaniards happened to settle themselves on the river St. John, on the coast of Mosquito, whereupon they built some houses, and when least expected, they were attacked by a party of English, and another party of Indians, and in the conflict the Captain of the ship was wounded, most of his people were put to prison, and many other violences were offered. * *

* Wherever they set their feet for the purposes of settlement, the English behave in the same manner; for example, on the coast of St. Blass, a Province of Darien, they engaged the Indians that inhabit the frontiers of the Spanish settlements to raise a revolt." * * * * * *

Columbia College—Commencement Day.

The Annual Commencement of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday at NIBLO's. The graduating class was 42 in number, larger than for some years past. President KING was supported on the platform by Chancellor FERRIS, Dr. KNOX, Dr. PRIME, Judge CAMPBELL and other prominent citizens. Three of the graduates were excused from making speeches, and 14 spoke. The programme of speeches was as follows:

GREEK SALUTATORY—Poem	Charles N. Clark.
LATIN SALUTATORY—Poem	Charles C. Suydam.
ENGLISH SALUTATORY—Oration	William T. Van Riper.
GERMAN SALUTATORY—Address	Maturin L. Delafield.
"Extinction of Languages"	William W. Ayres.
"Course of Empire"	George L. Kingsland.
"Modesty of Science"	Leonard W. Kip, Jr.
"Honor"	William J. Seabury.
"Principles, not Men"	William F. Shepard.
POEM—"The River of Life"	J. Francis Walton.
"The Real"	Eastburn Benjamin.
"Patriotism of Peace"	Henry J. Cammann.
"Victories of Peace"	G. Wendell Prime.
"The Sacrifices and Recompense of Public Station"	A. M. Stanton.
"Justice"	William Hyslop.
"Hae et Isis"	Robt. L. Cutting, Jr.
VALEDICTORY POEM	Russell Stebbins, Jr.
EDUCATION—Its Political Duties and Responsibilities, with the Valedictory Oration	Edwin S. Babcock.

Mr. VAN RIPER's English Salutatory contained an allusion to the Free-Soil speech lately delivered at the Tabernacle by President KING. "May the great God of Justice bless you and yours forever," said the young orator, turning to the Doctor, and making him a profound bow. There was an immediate sensation in the audience, and with the applause a few hisses were mingled, which, however soon subsided, and all went on as before; Mr. VAN RIPER taking away with him an armfull of flowers as a tribute from his admirers. One of the most effective speeches

[illegible] … the following [illegible] … Edwin S. Babcock, [illegible] … Charles C. Suydam, [illegible] … William W. Ayres, [illegible] … Shepard, Alexander B. Stephens, [illegible] … Jr., Thomas Suffern, Jr., [illegible] … John W. Tompson, William H. [illegible] … Weeks, Elbert H. Willett, [illegible] … A. Bacon, Historic Cabell.

The following *General Testimonials* were awarded:

Senior—Charles N. Clark.

Junior—[illegible].

Sophomore—Wyllis E. Beebe.

Freshmen—John C. Brown.

The first and second [illegible] in each class also received testimonials.

The following *Honorary Degrees* were conferred:

D. D.—Rev. John Nicholas, Rev. John H. Hobart, Rev. Alfred Stubbs.

LL. D.—Hon. Geo. [illegible].

A. M.—Wm. F. Farrington, Wm. [illegible], Jr., Daniel Embury, Jr., Abraham S. Jackson, [illegible], S. Van Duser, C. V. A. Anderson, [illegible], J. Smith Dodge, Jr., A. S. Osborne.

The Fire at Corning.

CORNING, Monday, July [illegible], 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I desire to interest you in behalf of the suffering people of this village, that you may call the attention of the public to the subject, and suggest that some relief be afforded.

On the 30th June a fire occurred here which destroyed about 31 buildings and $80,000 worth of property, and drove into the street about 40 families.

On the 16th inst., another and more destructive fire consumed about 60 buildings, $100,000 of property, and turned out of doors 70 or 80 more families. There was on the first loss about $25,000 insurance, and on the second about $40,000. The majority of families rendered homeless are persons occupying rooms over stores and shops, and are left wholly destitute. A large number of business men are wholly ruined. Almost every man of means in the village is a large sufferer, and not now in a condition to relieve those in absolute want. I think it a case appealing more strongly to public sympathy than any that has ever happened within my knowledge.

If aid should be contributed, I would suggest that it be confided to the President of the village, ALEX. OLCOTT, Esq., to be distributed by him and the Trustees of the village.

In six years this town has been visited with ten extensive fires, the least destructive of which consumed more than $10,000 worth of property.

Will you not say something for our sufferers in the TIMES? Very truly yours, S.

The above letter states clearly and strongly the suffering which has fallen upon the people of Corning. The case eminently deserves the attention of our citizens.

Fire at Athens, Pa.

Tuesday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the barns attached to the Athens Exchange. The flames spread to other sheds, and to the barn and dwelling of Dr. WILLIAM KING, which were burned to the ground. The Exchange was in great danger, being at one time fairly on fire, but was saved by the exertions of the firemen. The horses and carriages in the barns were saved. Loss about $6,000. Insured for $2,500. Cause of fire unknown.

The International Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reply to an article which appeared in this morning's TIMES, with reference to the over-issue of the capital stock of the International Insurance Company, and of my participation in the same, I wish to make the following statement to the public:

The allegation that there has been an over-issue of the capital stock of the above-named Company is entirely groundless; *every dollar of stock* issued has been issued upon approved securities, which securities have been placed in the possession of the Company in accordance with the by-laws and charter of the Company. The statement is also false which alleges that I was to receive stock to the amount of $287,500. I would say further that the proceedings on the part of the complainants have been entirely without foundation—of this the public will soon be convinced. Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. REQUA.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN W. OLIVER, THE EXPERIENCED STEAM JOB PRINTER, Is now at No. 49 Ann-st., near Nassau. Good Work at Low Prices and Short Notice. Showbills for Country Merchants. Bill Heads, Circulars, and Cards for City Merchants.

WOMAN'S MILLENNIUM—THE SEWING MACHINE is one of the facts of this age, destined soon to become one of our household gods, and the consummation of woman's millennium cannot be far distant. Long ages of toil and suffering seem to have nearly satisfied "the curse," and the fairer portion of creation will soon enter upon their reward. GROVER & BAKER'S new family sewing machine, now justly admitted to be unrivaled for family sewing, should be examined by all who would promote the health and happiness of their wives and daughters. These machines may be found at No. 495 Broadway, New-York; No. 18 Summer-st., Boston; No. 101 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and No. 46 4th-st., St. Louis, where all are invited to examine for themselves.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS Manufactured with CHAPIN'S PATENT MACHINERY, with a perfection and economy heretofore unattained. By the use of this machinery we avoid all the labor of making these goods by old methods ... and consequently they are offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messrs. ARCHER, WARNER & CO'S, No. 376 Broadway. CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO., Springfield, Mass.

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	[illegible]
Black Alpaca Suits	[illegible]
Check Marseilles Suits	[illegible]
Linen Business	[illegible]
Marseilles Vests	[illegible]
Fine white Duck Coats	[illegible]
Black Alpaca Coats	[illegible]
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	[illegible]
White Marseilles Vests	[illegible]

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

NUTTING'S ÆOLOCON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $90 to $175. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 355 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with the utmost satisfaction and success. Let all who have any interest in the subject call and examine. The Machines will be courteously exhibited whether they do or do not wish to purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING AND CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.—The attention of Druggists, Hotel Keepers, Private Families, &c., is called to the above preparation. One of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known is made from this extract, with but little trouble, and at a trifling expense. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents, with full directions. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder-Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes,—hence the name, "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knows, and their history is their eulogy. For sale at Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL IS BEST. Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856. NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons from $45 to $135.

2,000 ACRES CHOICE ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE —Very desirably located near two important railroads, in quantities to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Inquire at No. 49 John-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

The Friends of Fillmore Coming to the Rescue.—A call for a public meeting, to be held THIS EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, of all those friendly to the election of MILLARD FILLMORE to the office of President of the United States, has been signed by Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, HENRY GRINNELL, [illegible] and over [illegible] thousand others. It will be addressed by: Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky; Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland; Hon. WINTER D. DAVIS, of Maryland; Hon. OSCAR F. MOORE, of Ohio; Hon. D. [illegible] BROWN, of Philadelphia; Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo. All these gentlemen will certainly be present.

[illegible] Invigorating [illegible] —Is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. [illegible] C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Blackberries, Green Corn, Peas —Or any other fruit or vegetables, may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, by the use of SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS. Full directions for preserving all kinds of fruits and vegetables accompany the Cans. Price for quarts, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallons, $3 50. N. B.—All orders, by post or otherwise, promptly delivered, free of expense, in any part of the City or Brooklyn. WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., near Franklin-square.

Dyer's Healing Embrocation is a perfect pain destroyer, and an invaluable remedy for rheumatism, cuts, wounds, pain in the side, back and limbs, lumbago, sore throat, burns, scalds, swellings, ague, cramp, &c. For cuts and wounds it is superior to any other preparation; it will afford immediate relief in scalds or burns; and for pains or weakness in any part of the system, it will give certain relief in a very little time. Sold in New-York by C. H. RING, General Agent; BARNES & PARK, CLICKENER & Co. and others. A. H. FIELD, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

An Important Sale of Brooklyn City Property.—Is to take place at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, of 66 highly desirable building lots, situated on Yates and Quincy avs., near Broadway, (late Division-av.) and in the [illegible] between Broadway and Bushwick-av. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. The title perfect, and the terms made to comport with the convenience of the purchasers.

Such an Appalling Catastrophe as that on the Philadelphia Railroad last week would be impossible on the FLUSHING RAILROAD. Being only eight miles long, but one train at a time is allowed on the road, so that a collision of trains is impossible. It affords one of the safest, pleasantest and cheapest excursions out of New-York. See advertisement under head of Railroads.

Wakefield Industrial Home Association.—[illegible] The members of this Association [illegible] after the 1st day of August, [illegible] The Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 162 Bowery EVERY FRIDAY EVENING until further notice. CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

Office Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.—Passengers bound to Chicago and places West, can take the Cleveland Steamers CRESCENT CITY or QUEEN OF THE WEST, on the days of the Northern Indiana. Fare the same. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

Druggists' Fancy Goods.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every style of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by [illegible] McHARG & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

Dr. Clement Kelley, Analytical Physician—Can be consulted upon all forms of Chronic Disease, at his office, No. 3 [illegible] House, 4th-av., until Saturday evening next free of charge.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—The celebrated Swiss Autographer, EUGENIA VOLLANTE, will upon receipt of 50 cents, or its equivalent, send a perfect delineation of [illegible] character, from specimen of hand-writing, their past, present, and future destiny,—describe the one they will marry, success in love affairs, journeys, &c. Address, with return postage, New-York Post-Office.

WIFE WANTED—By a gentleman, 37 years of age, and in a good business. The lady must not be over 25 years, and must be quite pretty. No objection to a poor girl, provided she is genteel. Address immediately, WESTERN, at the Times office, stating where an interview can be had.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Citizens of the Ward in favor of the principles and candidates of the Republican Party are invited to enroll their names. Good speaking and singing may be expected. CHARLES A. DANA, President.
H. T. CLEVELAND, [illegible], LEONARD WELD, A. CHAPMAN, Secretaries.

ASHLANDERS, ATTENTION!—A special meeting of the members of Ashlander association, organized Sept. 15, 1847, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in front of the Statue of Washington, Union-square, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to take part in the great Fillmore Demonstration at the Academy of Music. All Henry Clay Whigs are invited to join with us. By order, W. F. T. CHAPMAN, President. H. B. PRICE, Secretary.

THE TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at Continental Hall, on the corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING, beginning at 8 o'clock. Several distinguished speakers are engaged for the occasion. Seats will be reserved for the ladies. Arrangements are made for music, songs, &c.

NINTH WARD—BROOKLYN.—An adjourned meeting of the NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. F. D. CUTTER, Secretary.

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE WINES.

By an arrangement made personally with the well-known house of G. H. MUMM & CO., Rheims, France, the undersigned is now prepared to offer to his friends and the public in lots to suit purchasers, on the most favorable terms, the various brands shipped by them to this country, namely: "THE VIN CREMANT," or RED RIBBON WINE, "THE IMPERIAL," "THE CABINET," "THE VERZENAY," and "THE DRY VERZENAY."

And as mistakes are constantly occurring, in consequence of their being two brands of Champagne Wine in the market of the same name, annoying to the friends and prejudicial to the interests and reputation of the Wines of Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co., it is deemed proper to state, in order to avoid as far as possible the recurrence thereof, that on the dissolution of the late firm of P. A. Mumm & Co., in January, 1853, two houses were formed, namely:

G. HERMAN MUMM & CO., and JULES MUMM & CO.

The former retaining at its head William de Bary, Esq., who, for the ten years preceding, had had the entire and exclusive superintendence and management of the affairs of P. A. Mumm & Co. They also constructed a much-enlarged and greatly-improved establishment, with store-houses and caves, second in size and advantages to none in Europe; and engaged, with hardly an exception, all the most skillful and trusty employees of the old firm, of every grade, from the veteran "Master Cellarman" to the [illegible] old lady who presides over the "Bottle Washers," by which they, and they alone, are enabled to maintain the reputation of the Original Mumm's Wines.

After a thorough examination and careful comparison of the various brands in the market, aided by long personal experience, and guided, in some degree, by the advice of approved connoisseurs, the undersigned, anxious to supply his friends and customers with an article equal to the best, selected the Wines of G. H. MUMM & CO., not only for their purity, delicacy of flavor, and uniform quality, but also because, from their acknowledged popularity and well-known reputation, his chances of making money would be enhanced. And although he confines himself to the sale of this brand of Champagne he does not designate it as "the crowning wine of all the rest," nevertheless he has no hesitation in presenting it "with the full assurance of its being" in every respect superior to the so-called "best wines in the market." JAMES M. SANDERSON, No. 1 South William-st.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
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THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, [illegible] BALDWIN'S, No. 86 Bowery, corner [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Employers in want of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, are respectfully solicited to call at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage, and where they can find a selection of nearly two hundred servants every day, suitable for gentlemen's families.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two excellent cooks, one English, the other Scotch; the latter has no objection to the country, in either private family or Summer house; both will be found to be first-class cooks. Also, a large number of cooks, chambermaids, nurses and seamstresses at HENDERSON'S old-established servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, for situations.

SITUATION WANTED—In a broker's, banking or commission house, by a young man who can furnish the best of references as regards character, capabilities, &c. One who would study the interest of his employers. If this should meet the views of parties desiring such, a note addressed to C. G. McM., this office, will receive immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale grocery, hardware, or commission house, by a young man, who is anxious to obtain employment; he is perfectly competent to perform any duty that may be required of him. The best of reference given. Address, H. BOWER, No. 55 Troy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do the chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a private family. The best of City references can be given as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 138 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent nurse—a Protestant. Can cut and make children's clothing, is capable to take charge of an infant. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, by a nice American girl, aged 15. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., west of Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, at her present employer's, No. 71 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

TO SCHOOLS.—A French gentleman having knowledge of teaching, and able to give the highest references of the City, wishes to find a situation in an Institution. Besides the French language he can give instruction in Penmanship. He continues to give private lessons at residence. Address EUGENE P. RAILLARD, care of Mrs. CRAWFORD, No. 107 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships. Apply office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

TEACHER.—A lady, well qualified by education and experience, wishes to make an engagement as Principal of or Teacher in a school, or as a visiting governess. The highest testimonials given and required. Address A. N. S., Newport, R. I.

TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of an Eastern University, a thorough scholar and an experienced teacher, wishes to make an engagement. Situation in a classical school preferred. Address TEACHER, Box No. 181, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

CLERK OR PARTNER.—Wanted, as clerk, a young man, honest, industrious, active, &c., or with $3,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in the Blank-book and Stationery business already established, and which can be improved by suitable exertion. Address, with real name, STANHOPE, Times office.

CLERK WANTED—Who can loan $1,000 to $5,000.—A good situation and an interest in the business if wished, after a few months. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY—Who has resided for many years as teacher in England and Paris, wishes an engagement in some family about traveling in Europe. She speaks English and French, and understands Italian. Can give the best of references. Address M. W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE—Lately arrived, with excellent testimonials and City reference, desire situations, as groom and gardener and laundress. The man is also a very good waiter. Inquire of Superintendent of Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A COLLECTOR WANTED.—A middle-aged American of character and standing in this City, with direct evidence as to competence and regular business habits. Address C. G., Times Office.

FOREMAN WANTED IN LOCOMOTIVE BOILER SHOP.—An able and energetic man, one who understands his business. None other need apply. Inquire at the office Piermont Shop, Piermont, New-York.

BOY WANTED—A smart, intelligent boy, of about 17 years of age, to assist in an office. One that resides with his parents. Also, two or three boys, to assist in a manufacturing establishment. Apply at No. 155 Duane-st.

TO ENGINEERS.—Wanted, a man capable of running a small engine. Apply to ISAAC SMITH, SONS & CO., No. 257 Pearl-st.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of a District School in the Township of Belleville, New-Jersey. Apply to ELIAS OSBORNE, Trustee.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A young widow lady desires a situation as housekeeper for a gentleman. Address, for three days, EDITH D., Broadway Post-Office.

COAT, VEST AND PANTALOON HANDS WANTED—At O. B. TWEEDY & CO.'S, No. 12 Vesey-st.

COOKS—Nurses and Laundresses are wanted immediately at No. 149 Grand-st. All must be Protestants.

WANTED—At No. 766 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, 3 clerks, 2 conductors, 2 barkeepers, 3 waiters, 2 firemen, 2 porters, 2 brakemen, 1 coachman, 4 men on steamers, 2 drivers, and 4 boys for stores. LOUIS KAUFMAN.

WANTED—A classical and mathematical teacher for an institution in this City. Liberal salary. American and competent teachers only need apply. Address, by writing, F. BLANCHET, No. 290 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS—Wishing the best servants in the City should apply to S. FERRE, 17 years established in the business. Agency removed to No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, where his former patrons and families generally are respectfully invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small private family, occupying a handsome house, would let a parlor and bedroom to a gentleman and his wife, or to two single gentlemen, with partial board. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 310 2d-av.

BOARDING, NINETEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. References exchanged. N. B.—For an advance of $150 to $200, board at reduced rates. Address J. B., Box No. 4,677 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with rooms and board, by applying immediately at No. 44 West Washington-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen may be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 23 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Good partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. One large desirable room, with gas, &c. Apply at No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD—At No. 63 Fulton-st., good accommodations at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A Gentleman and his Wife, or two Single Gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated in a private family, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 163 Clinton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—At Mill Neck, L. I., one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Long Island Sound, with Sea-Bathing. Rooms large and airy. Accessary by steamboat or car. Inquire of J. P. TRAVERS, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Parties desiring private board may be accommodated with pleasant apartments at the well-known house of Mrs. H. WILBER, Park House, Washington-st.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR—In first-class house, No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., to let with board. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD—A Family, or one or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in Tarrytown, Westchester County. Letters addressed A. B. C., Post-Office, Tarrytown, will be attended to.

HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE—The hotel and premises on the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. The house is nearly new, having been built within the last two years, is three stories high, has a large dining saloon that will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, all the necessary grounds, barns, stables, &c. The location is very desirable, being immediately opposite the depot of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Great Bend is one of the important and regular stopping places on the road, being the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and New-York and Erie Railroad, to Philadelphia and New-York. For terms and particulars, apply to SUYDAM, REED & CO., No. 158 West-st.

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IT FLUTTERS.

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The place to buy books cheap, and to double your money, is at EVANS & CO.'S great gift book sale, No. 409 Broadway, where may be found a large and splendid assortment of the latest publications and standard works. $1 and $1 25 books are now selling for only 90 cents each, with the following great inducements; Our books are all numbered, and connected with each book is some article worth from 25 cents to $100, which we sell for 10 cents; selling in this way gold and silver watches, gold lockets and gold pencils, breastpins, ear-drops, gold rings, silk dress patterns, pocket knives, parlor timepieces, &c., for only 10 cents each to purchasers of books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued and sold at less than the usual rates. Our object is to dispose of a large stock of new Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the shortest possible time. Also an elegant assortment of Pew and Pocket-Bibles, Prayer-Books and Gift-Books. Orders from the country promptly filled. Catalogues of Books sent to any address.
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that have occurred in this country and in Europe since the issue of last week's paper.
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SMUCKER'S LIFE OF FREMONT.
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NEW-YORK DAILY MORNING EXPRESS. —Persons wishing to be served with the Morning Express, will please send through the City Post-Office or any of the Dispatch Post-Offices to CARRIER OF EXPRESS, cor. of Wall and Nassau sts.

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PORTRAITS OF ALL THE CANDIDATES for President and Vice President, elegantly engraved on steel, (proof impressions, suitable for framing,) comprising BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE, FREMONT, DAYTON, FILLMORE and DONELSON, for sale at the office of "Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet." Price, 25 cts. each; in handsome gilt frames, $1 each. The trade supplied. D. A. WOODWORTH, No. 118 Nassau-st.

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These Pianos warranted in every respect. Also a few
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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
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FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First Premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
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We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—An excellent toned 7-octave rosewood Piano, for $160, which cost $300. It is a handsome instrument, with double mouldings and scroll bottom, and stands well in tune. This Piano has been but little used, and is very desirable. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

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A 7-OCTAVE FINE PIANO FOR $225, made by Ladd & Co., less than one year used; a Hallet, Davis & Co. 6-octave for $125; Hallet & Allen for $150; 3 at $40 each. Pianos and Melodeons to let low and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

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BOOK-KEEPING, &C.—"FOSTER, DIXON & Co., have opened an Institution at No. 346 Broadway, which will confer incalculable benefit upon the mercantile community. Instruction in WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING is afforded by them in the most substantial, practical and expeditious manner. Never before in one establishment was so much ability united for the purposes of teaching. Mr. DIXON is the most accomplished Penman we ever saw. The other gentlemen of the firm are favorably known, and their extensive acquaintance enables them to render essential aid to strangers in securing eligible situations."—Courier.

1856.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—STUDENTS at PAINES' ACADEMIES, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious hand-writing, and taught Book-keeping as used in the best houses. As a teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping Col. Paine stand unrivaled.—Morning Journal, Brooklyn.

THE MISSES ROSS—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 180 West 24th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 36 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Boarding pupils limited to twelve.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF-PRICE.—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card-cases, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, checks, &c., at THILL'S, No. 61 Fulton-st.

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TRAVELING CLOAKS.
JAMES A. [illegible],
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Above [illegible]

FALL OF 1856.
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
No. 18 Chambers-st.,
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GEORGE W. & JEDIAH READ,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
Factory—Nos. 288, 290, and 292 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Are now prepared to exhibit to purchasers from all parts of the Union, an attractive elegant and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS adapted to the wants of EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, among which may be found many entirely new and original styles of their own design.
Particular attention is requested to their Moleskin Hats.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and assortments received regularly and for sale by GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN VISITING THE COUNTRY—Should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves and Mitts, which keep the hands soft, smooth and white, impervious to water, excellent in fishing, driving, gardening or any occupation that soils the hands. They are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. For sale at all Rubber stores—manufactured by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND PERFUMERY.—Prices of the above articles reduced 25 per cent. Low's Brown Windsor Soap 75c. per doz. Lubin's Extracts 50c. per bottle, warranted genuine. Call and judge for yourself. One price. J. LOW'S fancy store, No. 274 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE. —Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. MILLER, and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. KING, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Pittsfield	$2 [illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	2 [illegible]
Mellenville	[illegible]	South Adams	2 75
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	1 [illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	1 60	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	1 [illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
Edwards	1 90	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	1 [illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	2 [illegible]	Russell	[illegible]
Richmond	2 [illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	2 [illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 6 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

JULY, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jy. 16..1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 16..6½ P. M.
Thursday, July 17..2 A. M.	Thursday, July 17..3 P. M.
Friday, July 18....8 A. M.	Friday, July 18....3 P. M.
Saturday, July 19..9 A. M.	Saturday, July 19..4 P. M.
Sunday, July 20...8 A. M.	Sunday, July 20...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 21...9 A. M.	Monday, July 21...4½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 22...7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 22...11 A. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 23..7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 23..11½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24..8 A. M.	Thursday, July 24..12 M.
Friday, July 25...8½ A. M.	Friday, July 25...1 P. M.
Saturday, July 26..10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 26..3 P. M.
Sunday, July 27...10 A. M.	Sunday, July 27...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 28...12 M.	Monday, July 28...4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 29...1 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29...5 P. M.
Wednesday, Jy. 30..1½ P. M.	Wednesday, Jy. 30..5 P. M.
Thursday, July 31..7½ A. M.	Thursday, July 31..3 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHTS Squan Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN SCHENCK, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, Jy 23..11½ A. M.	Wednesday, July 23..7½ A. M.
Thursday, July 24..12 M.	Thursday, July 24..8 A. M.
Friday, July 25...1 P. M.	Friday, July 25...9 A. M.
Saturday, July 26..2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 26..9 A. M.
Monday, July 28...3 P. M.	Monday, July 28...6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 29...3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 29...6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Jy 30..3 P. M.	Wednesday, Jy 30..7 A. M.
Thursday, July 31..3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 31..8 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND.—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 8¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6¾ P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, and back to New-York, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children. C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's place.

JULY, 1856—FOR SHREWSBURY, Long Branch, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, and Red Bank, the very light-drafted steamer LAURA, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will leave Robinson-st. pier, North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock EVERY MORNING, except Sundays. N. B.—This Boat will run for Passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY BOAT—REGULAR LINE—Fare $1—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., connecting with trains for Saratoga and the West.—The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, making the principal landings. For further particulars, inquire of J. LEWIS, JR., No. 203 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY—From foot of Canal and Spring sts., at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson, steamer ALIDA, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. ARMENIA, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the North, also evening trains West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, JULY THIRD.—Connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. The steamer CATALINE, Captain CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from Peck Slip, East River, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS at 6 o'clock, and THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 24, at 3 o'clock. GEO. W. CORLIES.

DAILY FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton—the steamer HERO leaves Robinson-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION NOTICE.—The steamboat John Hart can be chartered for excursions to pic-nic or military companies, she having been fitted expressly for excursions. Apply on board, foot of Murray-st., North River, or at No. 70 Beach-st., of A. & W. A. HITCHCOCK. GREENE & MARLER, Proprietors.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG, by steamboats ALIDA and ARMENIA, from Spring and Canal-sts., at 7 A. M., returning to the City at 4 P. M., avoiding crowds and dust. Breakfast and dinner on board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE —The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

LEASE STOCK AND FIXTURE—OF A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY-STORE FOR SALE.—On one of the best avenues for business in this City. The business can be made to average $1,000 per week. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, cor. Pine and Nassau sts., over Bank of Commonwealth.

THREAD, NEEDLE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate opportunity. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 27 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Left in one of the cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad, of the 6:10 P. M. train of the 17th inst., a volume of bound music, with the owner's name, MARY E. INGALLS, on the cover in gilt letters. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber, at No. 57 Broadway, or will give information where it can be had, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. E. INGALLS.

LOST—$25 REWARD.—Yesterday, July 22, a BREAST-PIN, set with an opal stone in the centre, and surrounded with diamonds. The pin unscrews, so as to be placed in a ring. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said pin to GEORGE LEA, No. 188 Grand-st.

FOUND.—On Tuesday, in a stage of the Broadway and 4th-av. line, a small package of DRY GOODS. The owner can have the same on application to the Bull's Head Bank, by describing property and paying for this advertisement.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. [illegible]
MISS EMMA STANLEY'S FIRST APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
MISS EMMA STANLEY'S BENEFIT will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 24, 1856, and positively her last appearance but one in New-York, on which occasion she will repeat her celebrated DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, entitled the
SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.
Written expressly for her by E. L. BLANCHARD, Esq., and performed with extraordinary success in London and all the principal cities of England.
The entertainment is comprised in two parts, and embodies a great number of individual impersonations and Vocal Illustrations, with an extraordinary variety of dialect and personal peculiarities displayed by instantaneous changes of voice, appearance, manner, and costume, and terminating with a novel and peculiar feature, entitled
POLYGLOT, (By way of an epilogue,) in ITALIAN, TURKISH, SWISS, FRENCH, SCOTCH, AND SPANISH.
The whole performed by MISS EMMA STANLEY.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.................MR. THOS. BAKER, Formerly leader of JULLIEN'S BAND.
FRIDAY—The WONDERFUL RAVELS and their talented company in a variety of entertainments.
SATURDAY—Positively last appearance of MISS EMMA STANLEY.
MONDAY—First appearance of Mr. BURTON and his talented company. A new comedy and favorite farce.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MISS EMMA STANLEY'S FIRST APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
MISS EMMA STANLEY'S BENEFIT will take place this THURSDAY EVENING, July 24, on which occasion she will repeat for the eighth and last time but one, her Unrivaled and Successful Drawing-room Entertainment, entitled
THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN, which has received the most flattering commendations from THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
Full particulars in programme.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
SUMMER GARDEN.
Engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, who appears in seven characters, interspersed with ballads and dances.
MR. DION BOUCICAULT in his original impersonation, the Spectre.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) July 24, THE PHANTOM.
After which, THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
TO-MORROW—THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.

BOWERY THEATER.—Boxes [illegible]; Gallery, 12½ cents; Pit, 12½ cents; Orchestra Stalls, [illegible] cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 24, will be produced the new and intensely exciting Romantic Melodrama of the PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Previous to the Play, Mr. Brougham's adaptation of DAVID COPPERFIELD.
Wilkins Micawber..................Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. Micawber..................[illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, July 24, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of NICARAGUA.
General Walker..................Mr. [illegible]
To be followed by the grand Pantomime of MAGIC PILL.
The whole to conclude with the comic drama of CROSSING THE LINE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE GREAT GUN TRICK.—Every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, [illegible] the WIZARD, will exhibit his MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, his GREAT GUN TRICK, his VENTRILOQUISM SUBTLETIES, &c. The LIVING GIANTESS is now here, and a pair of LIVING ANACONDAS as well as the LIVING SKELETON, with limbs only one inch thick; the LIVING SEA TIGERS, SMALLEST WOMAN alive, Happy Family, &c. The Lady enters the Lion's Den at 3¼ and 7¾ P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½c.

KELLER'S EMPIRE HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF MR. E. HAGE.
LIVING ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE KELLER FAMILY.
Imitations of 14 Statues in the Museum at Florence. (For this night only.) Judith bearing the Head of Holofernes, the popular Tableaux of the [illegible], the Avalanche, &c. Popular Songs, by Miss Lovarney and Miss Duckworth. Sig. Mena, from the Opera Comique, Paris, in two favorite songs. Admission, 25 cents; chairs, [illegible] cents; Private Boxes, $5.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 140 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
All moneys deposited on or before TUESDAY, July 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ARTHUR WARREN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.—Open to all classes of persons. Interest allowed on deposits of $500, and under, at the rate of 6 per cent, and on sums over $500 at the rate of 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before, Tuesday, the 15th of July will bear interest from 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. [illegible], CHAS. MILLER, Vice-Pres.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN C. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ARTISANS' BANK.—The first installment of 20 per cent. to the subscription of the capital stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, No. 117 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, July 31, 1856. Per order of the Board. C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits under $500, 6 per cent. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

ARMORY INDEPENDENCE GUARD, New-York, July 22, 1856.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ABOVE CORPS, held at their armory, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, our brother soldier WM. H. PINCHBECK has been removed from our midst by death;
And whereas, The members of this association deem it fitting to publicly express their sense of the loss they have suffered by his decease; Therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade this Company has sustained a loss of more than ordinary painful character; although he had been but a short time with us, yet he had given a bright promise of becoming a useful member of, and an ornament to our corps.
Resolved, That while we bow in submission to this painful stroke, we should be admonished by the sudden death of our beloved comrade, "That in the midst of life we are in death," and that, "No man knoweth the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh."
Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are with the bereaved family of the deceased, and it is our heartfelt wish that they may be strengthened under their heavy loss.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in the New-York Herald and Daily Times.
Resolved, That our Armory be draped in mourning, and that the members of the corps wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.
CHAS. B. CHURCHILL, President.
FREDERICK T. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode; they generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact, that with a working plan any ordinary worker in metal can set up the works, make them a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer Isaac Newton, at the Delavan House, Albany, and by many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or H. NAWLEY & CO., Albany.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, who murdered BARTHOLOMEW BURKE, on the night of Thursday, the 10th, or on the morning of the 11th July, 1856, at the corner of Broadway and White sts. Said reward to be paid on the conviction of the offender or offenders, on the certificate of the District-Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the party claiming the same; but all claims for said reward not presented within twenty days thereafter, will be disregarded.
Witness my hand and seal of Mayoralty, this 22d July, 1856. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MARKET REPORTS.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

AUCTION SALES.

W. [illegible] ... Having ... beautiful and spacious salesrooms Nos. 23 AND 25 PARK-ROW ... Gratefully appreciating the liberal patronage extended to him for the past six years, it will be his earnest endeavor ...

Among the stock will be found 50 solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in costly brocatel, damask and English hair cloth; several superbly carved rosewood centre-tables; ... cabinets; secretary bookcases; 16 richly decorated enameled chamber suites, plain and marble tops; together with a variety of

PLAIN AND SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

Also, will be sold, in our advance, 100 choice oil-paintings; 30 French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, with plain and ornamented frames. Also, in the stock, will be sold,

THREE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES,

of good tone and finish. Goods can be packed on the premises, for shipping, at a reasonable charge. W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer. Salesroom Nos. 23 and 25 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—July 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$7,000 Panama Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Erie Railroad (Sinking Fund) 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875.
$2,000 New-York City 7 per cent. Stock, due 1867.
$2,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Illinois Central Railroad, Free Land Bonds.
7 shares Academy of Music ... $1,000 each.
[illegible] shares Erie Railroad ... each.
210 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad ... $50 each.
50 shares Cairo City Stock (hypothecated) ... $100 each.
15 shares New-York and Vermont Verd Antique Marble Company ... $100 each.
60 shares Island City Bank ... $25 each.
3 shares Metropolitan Building Association.
[illegible] shares New-York Equitable Insurance Co. ... $35 each.
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company ... $25 each.
20 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.
21 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company ... $25 each.
40 shares Hallet Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 28. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

BLEECKER BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY [illegible]—EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND PLAIN CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 ..., consisting in part of rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in French brocatel and satin; richly carved rosewood étagères; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables; quartette and fancy tables, French secretaries, bookcases, music cabinets, ladies' work tables, what-nots, book and corner stands, rich pier and mantel glasses, ... extension dining tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; carved sideboards, oak and walnut dining-room chairs, ... lounges, easy chairs, rockers, superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes; ... enameled cottage suites, a variety of styles and finish; ... Spanish hair mattresses, palliasses, rush and fancy chairs, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of rich cut-glass, China and silver-plated ware ... At 1 o'clock, six superior rosewood piano-fortes, also two second-hand do., all of which can be examined any time previous to the sale. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 25—At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of Household Furniture.—FRIDAY, July 25, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in consequence of contemplated alterations, the entire stock of fashionable custom-made furniture of late styles and unexceptionable workmanship, in the warerooms of A. G. Humbert, No. 70 Fulton-st., between Henry and Hicks-sts. The stock embraces a general assortment for parlor, chamber, hall, library and dining-room, including sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm, easy, rocking and other chairs, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, marble-top and plain bureaus and washstands, bedsteads in rosewood, mahogany and walnut; rosewood and mahogany bookcases, étagères with mirror and panel back; in rosewood, walnut and oak, ladies' work and fancy tables, hat stands, hall chairs, music stands, Canterburys, piano stools, extension dining tables, chamber furniture, walnut, cottage and other bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c. Also, some unfinished work worthy the attention of the trade. Also about 100 yards Tapestry, Brussels and other Carpeting, almost as good as new, large size Keiser furnace, with many other articles of detail. Catalogues ready the day previous to the sale at the salesroom of the Auctioneer and place of sale. Sale peremptory.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, CHAIRS, PARLOR FURNITURE, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. [illegible], and No. 40 Ann-st., the entire furniture of an up-town establishment, by order of the Administrator. The sale will include five piano-fortes, three rosewood and two mahogany, two of which are made by Stodart of this City, one by Lerch, and one old Hamburgh, all in good order. Also, at the same time, 30 full pieces of tapestry carpets, 300 yards of ingrain, very little used, also three parlor suites, rosewood and velvet, Voltaire and carved chairs, all patterns; French plate and oval mirrors, wardrobes, book cases, dressing and other bureaus, hair mattresses, 30 feather beds, bolsters and pillows; together with about 45 dozen oak, black walnut and curl maple chairs, 60 bags, bedsteads, second hand furniture, &c. &c. N. B.—The sale will be large and afford a very favorable opportunity to dealers as well as all others. Goods must be removed this day and to-morrow.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William-st. FRIDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Thomas L. Casey, Executor of Thomas G. Casey:
[illegible] shares Oswego & Syracuse RR. Co., $50 each.
30 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western RR. Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares [illegible] Railroad, $100 each.
40 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares United States Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Republic Fire Insurance Co., $100 each.
[illegible] shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co., $50 each.
[illegible] shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, TOOLS and CUTLERY.—JAS. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Bowery, by order of assignee, the entire stock of Hardware, Tools, Plated Ware, ..., &c., contained in the above store, also 6 six-barrel Revolvers; 12 cases "H. Collins" Axes. For full particulars, see catalogues, now ready. Terms, 60 days.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—(Thursday,) July 24, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 86 Nassau-st., ... household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany suites covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm chairs, easy chairs, lounges and lounge beds, ... rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, single and double hair and spring mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. &c.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of new and second hand Furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French ... clocks, vases, &c.; also, China, glass and crockery ware, also, a lot of ribbons, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, ... and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, No. 68 and 88 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Refer to ... Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of July inst., by foreclosure of mortgage, the entire furniture of No. 128 Adams, corner of High-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, kitchen and chamber furniture, with carpets, oil cloths, &c. The furniture is mostly new, and in excellent order.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled ... [illegible]
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled ... [illegible]
Fine gold hunting lepines, four holes jeweled ... [illegible]
Gold hunting case English patent levers ... [illegible]
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled ... [illegible]
Gold and enameled watches for ladies ... [illegible]
Splendid gold pocket chronometers ... [illegible]
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses ... [illegible]
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days ... $125 00 to $150
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches ... $125 00 to $200
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled ... $45 00 to $150
Silver English patent levers ... [illegible]
Silver detached levers, full jeweled ... $15 00 to $30
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers ... $100 00 to $175
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled ... $9 00 to $17

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low. All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door from Broadway.

[illegible] JEWELRY STORE—No. 8 FULTON-ST.—A select assortment of fine watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware constantly on hand ... very low prices.

FINANCIAL.

NEGOTIATING AND COLLECTION OFFICE. SMALLEY & BARTLETT, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York. GEORGE C. SMALLEY. ALFRED W. BARTLETT. Will give special attention to the Negotiating of Notes and Loans. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq.; Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell, Daniel S. Fearing, William H. Russell, Augustus C. Downing, Gazaway B. Lamar, Wm. Butler Duncan, N. H. Wolfe, Isaac Townsend, James Warren, Arthur Leary, Mortimer W. Hamilton, Denning Duer, John Steward, Jr., Robert B. Minturn, Reuben Withers, Edward C. Center, Joseph Oaties, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Jas. M. Waterbury, Joseph Rowland, George T. Adee, John J. Astor, Jr., Fred'k A. Delano, William H. Cary, Daniel Drake Smith, Frederic G. Foster, Peleg Hall, Robert S. Hone, Samuel V. Hoffman, Jacob Anthony, Jr., J. P. Giraud Foster, John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.—AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden Baden, Bale, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologna, Bordeaux, Bremen, Breslau, Brussels, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Coblence, Cologne, Constantinople, Copenhagen, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort-a.-M., Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, The Hague, Lausanne, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liege, London, Leghorn, Lucerne, Lucca, Lyons, Madrid, Madeira, Malaga, Malta, Manheim, Marseilles, Mayence, Messina, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, Palermo, Pisa, Prague, Riga, Rome, Rotterdam, Seville, Sienna, Smyrna, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1856.

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED, and is now prepared to sell NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of certificates or scrip in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, which bear interest at SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from the 15th inst., payable semi-annually, and are due on the 15th of January, 1858, at the office of the Company in New York. These certificates are issued in anticipation of the amount to be received for thirty thousand shares of Stock, which are now represented by Optional Rights, which will expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, and the installments on which are pledged for the redemption of the same. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., new Court House.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock, P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order, HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest warrants due on the Second Mortgage Bonds, payable 25th January last, and this 25th July; also, the interest Warrants on the First Mortgage Bonds, due 10th of March last, together with the interest on Third Mortgage Bonds, due this 15th July, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. S. ROBBINS & SON, in this City, and at the Elm City Bank, New-Haven, Conn. G. F. WARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 12th day of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

PLATTSBURG AND MONTREAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of this Company is called at the office of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., for WEDNESDAY, the 30th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take such steps concerning the foreclosure of the mortgage as may be deemed necessary. M. O. HALSTED. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES, now consolidated under the title of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons maturing on the 1st of August next on the First Mortgage Bonds of these Companies, (amounting together to $3,400,000,) will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., cor. Pine.

OFFICE OF THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, Luzerne County, Penn., June 28, 1856.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, prox., will be paid at the Mercantile Bank in the City of New-York, on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons. PAYNE PETTEBONE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (state issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for Interest due 1st of August, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., No. 45 William-st., on or before the above date. J. M. CATLIN, President.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed at 3 P. M., the 25th July, and reopened at [illegible] on the 1st August next. By order of WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

$100,000.—CLEVELAND CITY WATER LOAN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. [illegible] DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COAL.

LEHIGH COAL AT ELIZABETHPORT, NEW-JERSEY.—A direct railroad communication has recently been opened from the Lehigh coal region, to the waters of New-York Bay at Elizabethport, New-Jersey. This is the nearest approach which has yet been made by railroad from the coal deposits of Pennsylvania to the great markets of New-York and New-England. Formerly, and before the present inland routes were opened, the dealers in this City obtained their Lehigh coal from Bristol, Pennsylvania, at a distance of more than 250 miles, and at a freight of about $1 50 per ton. Now, it can be had by an inland water communication of 12 miles, and at a freight of about 25 cents per ton. The same relative advantage will also be derived by all the buyers on the North River and in the vicinity of New-York, and in all the New-England States. During the present season the subscribers will be the exclusive shippers of the celebrated South and West Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, at Elizabethport, and vessels will now be able, at all times, to obtain cargoes without delay. Trains of loaded cars with freshly mined coal are now received daily, direct from the mines. Considering the lateness of the season, it is very important that orders for this celebrated coal, to be promptly executed, should be sent without delay to our offices at New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston. LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., Nos. 110 Broadway, New-York, 27 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, 88 State-st., Boston.

COAL—$3,000.—The advertiser wishes to form a copartnership with a person already established in the coal business, where the above amount with the services of a partner could be profitably employed. Satisfactory references will be given as to respectability of character and ability. Address COAL, office of this paper, stating where an interview may be had, which will be confidential.

COAL.—I am now delivering the best quality of peach orchard, red-ash, stove or egg-size coal, well screened, at $5 25 per ton. Also, the best white-ash, ... or furnace at $4 per ton. Weight warranted ... Persons about laying in their Winter supply ... it to their advantage to call at my yard ... and 9th-av., before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MACDONALD.

COAL, COAL.—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and the celebrated Locust Mountain White Ash Coal, of all sizes, delivered in any part of the City at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Coals. WM. E. PEARSON, No. 438 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of ALLEN & DALAND, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, July 16, 1856. GEORGE W. ALLEN. WM. E. DALAND.

[illegible] GEORGE W. ALLEN is ... to sign in liquidation and settle all claims ... said firm. GEORGE W. ALLEN. WM. E. DALAND.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 7 BROAD-ST. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 22, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank. The transfer books will be closed, at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st of July instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 23d of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL—DIVIDEND No. 5.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 18, 1856, ordered a dividend, to be paid on the 7th July next, on the arrears of interest due on Illinois and Michigan Canal bonds and scrip, registered by the subscribers to the loan of $1,600,000, under the provisions of the laws of Illinois of 1843 and 1845, for completing the Canal. The dividend will embrace the coupons due January and July, 1853, January and July, 1854, January and July, 1855, and January, 1856—seven coupons in all. And payment of interest on the registered scrip will be made in the same proportion, and at the same time. Payment of the dividend will be made at the office of the Treasurer, DAVID LEAVITT, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, and the bonds, as well as the coupons, must be exhibited at the time of payment. WILLIAM H. SWIFT, DAVID LEAVITT, JOSIAH McROBERTS, Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. CANAL OFFICE, June 18, 1856.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., July 18, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 21st instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending July 1, payable in cash on and after the 25th inst. Upon all stock registered in the transfer books of the Company at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, on the 15th of June, dividend is payable at said office. Upon all other stock, dividend is payable at the office of the Company in Indianapolis. By order. A. WORTH, Secretary. INDIANAPOLIS, (Ind.,) July 7, 1856.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 till 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 17, 1856.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 15th day of August next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to the holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1856. No dividends will be remitted without directions. By order of the Board. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6th-av. and 44th-st., July 14, 1856.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent., out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., (Cashier) at the People's Bank, on the first day of August next, the end of the fiscal half year. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital of this Bank ($3,000,000) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after MONDAY, the 7th of July next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 7th proximo. By order of the Board. R. MINGS, Jr., Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of four per cent. from the net earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Company, in Cincinnati, payable at this office, on and after the 15th inst., to the stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency. EDWIN LUDLOW, Cashier.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 89 Barclay-st., corner College-place, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS—Of this Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of fourteen per cent. payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. GEO. T. HOPE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—NEW-YORK, July 8, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Aug. 1. By order E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an installment of 3½ per cent. will be paid on account of interest on the Stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after MONDAY, the 7th day of July next, at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York. The installment will be stamped upon coupon of July, 1856, from I. and M. Canal Bonds. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the full stock of this Company to Stockholders, on and after the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th July, P. M., to the day of payment. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1856.

A DIVIDEND—Of Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—June 28, 1856.—A dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st July next. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INS. CO., 287 Broadway, Cor. Park-place, N. Y., 5th June, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from [illegible] inst. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 74 Wall-st. New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., payable on and after 10th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, July 2, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. JOHN BAKER, Sec.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, July 19, 1856.—A SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. on the capital stock of this bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after July 1. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, July 1, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. ASHER TAYLOR, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second-story of the building [illegible] William-st., corner of Exchange-place. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—J. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, fruit and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW-CASES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three Show-Cases, with silver frames and plate-glass tops, suitable for jewelers and fancy goods' dealers. Apply to R. P. LAWRENCE, Importing Stationer, No. 78 John-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant, well made suites, from $25 upward, at the manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail. WARREN WARD, No. 25 Canal-st.

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER—with or without mower attachment, for sale by R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL. Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.
At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M.; Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.
At 5 P. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 11:30 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 11½ P. M.
Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.
The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.
At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.
A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE TO ALBANY $1 50. EXPRESS TRAINS AT REDUCED FARE. Without change of car or baggage—will be run over the New-York and Harlem Railroad, between New-York and Albany, on and after the first of August, connecting at Albany with the morning and evening lines on the Northern and Central Railroads. The cheapest and most pleasant route running through the rich farming lands of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer Counties, and avoiding the danger of the River. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE! MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—Seven trips each way, daily, Sundays excepted, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip, East River, and the CARS leave Flushing, L. I., at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M., meeting and exchanging passengers at Hunter's Point, on the East River, opposite 34th-st. The boat affords passengers a fine view of the eastern side of this City, also of Brooklyn, the Navy-Yard, Williamsburg and Greenpoint, while the cars afford a pleasant ride of eight miles over one of the finest roads in the country. Through time, 35 minutes, which is about equally divided between boat and cars. Fare 20 cents. Schools and excursion parties taken at greatly reduced rates. Persons can go up by any of these trains and return by the next or any succeeding train, thus spending from one to ten hours at Flushing or intermediate stations, as they may desire. Those living in Brooklyn or Williamsburg can reach the Flushing cars by the Brooklyn City Road through Greenpoint, or by Calvary Cemetery stages, and those in the upper part of this city by crossing 34th-st. ferry. PIC-NIC GROVE—Near the Flushing Depot, fitted up expressly for excursionists over this Road, may be used gratis.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—[illegible] on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $11 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $17 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York. J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:45, arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M., and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 4:50 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, trains leave Hartford at 9:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S EXPRESS.—GENERAL OFFICE, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.—The New-York and Erie Railroad Company are now prepared to do a regular express business. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't. H. D. RICE, Sup't Express.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY SEVEN HUNDRED MILES. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship ORIZABA, (1,500 tons burden,) E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on SATURDAY, August 9, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HORSE SHOE NAILS.—We invite the attention of the trade to the improved Horse Shoe Nails manufactured by the American Horse Nail Company, of Providence, R. I., from the best quality Norway iron, and sold by us, their only agents. The reputation of these Nails has now become very favorably established, and the demand for them is constantly increasing. They are packed in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each. Sizes—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. BUSSING, CROOKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON.—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

GAS-FITTING, PLUMBING, &c., &c.—JOHN JOHNSTON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 18th-st., are prepared to do Gas-Fitting and Plumbing in City and Country at short notice, and keep on hand everything appertaining to their business.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AN UPRIGHT STEAM ENGINE—FOR SALE CHEAP—Three-horse power, with boiler complete; also one of Fay's Tenanting Machines. Inquire at No. 46 Beekman-st.

PERSONS—Wishing to dispose of a STEAM ENGINE, three or four horse power, can hear of a customer by applying at the Iron Railing shop, No. 70 West 33d-st. WM. DIMOND.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SANDS & VAN WINKLE, No. [illegible] New-York, wholesale and retail PAPER AND TWINE WAREHOUSE. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 14 ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856
Saturday, June 7 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 25 ... 1856
Saturday, June 21 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 9 ... 1856
Saturday, July 5 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 23 ... 1856
Saturday, July 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15 ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29 ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12 ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26 ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 ... 1856	

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York ... Wednesday, July 23.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston ... Wednesday, July 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Aug. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 24. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 55 Broadway. N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the Fulton, and sail August 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct as under:
GLASGOW ... Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 13th Sept., at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE. First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. ETNA, Capt. Miller. [illegible] JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. [illegible] CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel) Capt. Brownless. Passage money for one class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. The staterooms are unusually large and well ventilated. Any one wishing to take passage, is invited to visit the ship. Freight taken at moderate rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ALPS, [illegible] INGLIS, Commander. This new and powerful steamship will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 9th of August. Passage money for first class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—THOMAS D. SHERWOOD against WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, APHELIA M. his wife, and WILLIAM P. SWEET.—Summons for relief. To the above named defendants or to either of them: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 24, 1856. JNO. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint above referred to was filed in said Clerk's office, May 24, 1856. JNO. D. SHERWOOD. je12-law6wTh*

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of LUCINDA MORE, late of the town of Ramapo, in the County of Rockland, New-York, deceased, as heirs, next of kin or creditors, send greeting:—You and each of you are hereby cited personally to appear before the Surrogate of the County of Rockland, at his Office in the town of Clarkstown, on the first day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of JOHN A. JOHNSON and FREDERICK VAN ORDEN, as Executors of said deceased. Witness the seal of the Surrogate's Court of said County, and the signature of the said Surrogate at Clarkstown aforesaid, this 25th day of February, A. D., 1856. ap24-law7Th3m* EDWARD PYE, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of September next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1856. GEORGE S. ROBBINS, JONATHAN D. STEELE, Administrators. CATHARINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix. mh20-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the Office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856. HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator. MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix. my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD R. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next. Dated, April 30, 1856. SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator. my1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HALL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of WILLIAM L. BAKER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated Jan. 18, 1856. SUSAN H. HALL, WILLIAM L. BAKER, Administrators. ja17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES JUDSON, Esq., No. 138 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1856. [illegible] PATTEN, Executrix. [illegible]-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1856. JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator. jy3-law6mTh*

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible] This balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed [illegible] and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR. [illegible] the Patent Office of England, the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper [illegible]. Sold by DR. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 197 Prince-street, [illegible] New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.) TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general debility, loss of virile power, ... the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have [illegible] thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. [illegible] Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 197 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to instructions of the writer. Attendance and Consultation from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, wherever its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the [illegible] organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; stimulating the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolve all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the [illegible] proved and the whole fr[illegible]

[illegible] Mailed free. Among its contents [illegible] of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and practices; [illegible] debility, local and general, from excess and [illegible] Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, [illegible] and Constitutional Syphilis, Impotency [illegible] Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. His book is also sold at No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his practice to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated thousands [illegible] An immediate application should always be made [illegible] a method at once safe, speedy, and effectual. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his [illegible] No. 5 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 12 D[illegible], Member of the N. Y. University, may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy, [illegible] practiced for the last 27 years in his specialty [illegible] to guarantee to all who require his services a perfect cure or no charge [illegible] See Dr. C.'s Diploma in his office as member of the N. Y. University.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. [illegible] Division-st. [illegible] the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business [illegible] in the blood. $1 only. [illegible] secondary attacks, and is the only remedy [illegible] Try all others and see. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for the above this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recourse [illegible] to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. [illegible] at the drug store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence in all diseases requiring secrecy. His medicines are adapted to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of detection. His medicines for nervous debility and weakness of the seminal organs never fail in leaving the system in as good a condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Charges moderate and advice very moderate, and no charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND, used before all others for the cure of certain diseases, without mercury or mineral [illegible] Dr. WARD himself has had more experience, and [illegible] more cases than almost any other physician. A perfect cure guaranteed in a short time. Unfortunates' Friend, price $1. Office No. 81 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also chronic and female diseases successfully treated. Letter address Box No. 389 Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—BALSAM FIR—[illegible] warranted pure, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by H. PRICE & BARKLEY, No. 15 Pearl-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS! NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. [illegible] of KEROSENE gives as much light as [illegible] oil, $12 of whale oil, $[illegible] of sperm oil, and [illegible] of burning fluid. It burns in all the argand button [illegible] lamps, including camphene and silvic oil lamps without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL. The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be really magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of [illegible] oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not [illegible] at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, [illegible] and bowsprit lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It burns for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick—a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the [illegible] hand-lamps. The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship owners is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene [illegible] Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is [illegible] Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Also, COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the successful competition with the best of foreign [illegible] with confidence depend upon always obtaining a uniform supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in [illegible] to any other manufactured in this country, either dry or ground in oil, by H. AITKEN & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK. ROWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Surrogate's Decisions.

[illegible] THE WILL OF THE LATE [illegible] KELLY.

The Surrogate (Hon. A. W. BRADFORD) before whom the case of the application for letters of administration on the estate of JEANNE DU LUX has been pending since the decease of the testatrix, has now his opinion in course of preparation. It will probably be ready during the second week of [illegible]. The decision is understood to be in favor of JOHN P. FERRIS, the claimant.

This case, which caused considerable stir at the time of the prosecution of the claim, when the estate was handed over to the public Administrator, [illegible] has occupied the attention of a Commission. JEANNE DU LUX was a naturalized citizen of this State. She died intestate on the 16th [illegible], possessed of personal property valued at about [illegible]. It was supposed that she left no next of kin, but on the publication of the Administrator's citation, one J. P. FERRIS, hair-dresser, of Cincinnati, put in a claim as sole heir at law of deceased. He says, "I believe that I am the only child of said JEANNE DU LUX, and know that said JEANNE DU LUX has at times acknowledged me to be her only son, and has at other times addressed me, and spoken of me as her nephew."

A hearing being had, the several parties in interest appeared in person and by counsel, and witnesses were called and examined on both sides. For applicant it appeared from the testimony of people resident in France that she had the reputation of having given birth to a son, but none of them knew of any person of the name of the father. Persons residing in this City testified to the claimant and deceased having resided together, that she frequently called him her son, and on several occasions acknowledged him as her nephew, remarking in one instance that the Corporation would not get her property, as "her nephew in Cincinnati" would come and take possession. They went to church together, and were of the same personal appearance; they spoke also with a similar provincial accent. On one occasion she remarked that as "the world goes they call him my son; it was a shame for a woman to deny it." She said it was a shame that he had offended her, and she called him her nephew, remarking that he was the only one to claim her property.

The Public Administrator also called witnesses, amongst others several persons who had conversed with her about the propriety of her making a will, to whom she expressed a desire to endow some charity, but made no mention of FERRIS. One witness remarked that "the old lady used to take a little drop, when she would speak of FERRIS as her son. Then she would catch herself and say 'my nephew.'" Claimant was also examined, when it appeared that, after an adventurous career, he was smuggled over to this country, when meeting some ill treatment on account of her violent [illegible] left her to go to the barber's business, to which she made great objection.

The Commission procured somewhat similar testimony in France, it being understood that she had an illegitimate son, and that she was subsequently married in America. A number of letters were also put in as exhibits to show the acknowledgment of relationship, she speaking of him as "nephew," and he addressing her as "mother" and "aunt."

The Surrogate, after giving ample consideration to the laws governing like cases, and to the evidence, now decides to grant letters of administration to claimant.

THE WILL OF ROBERT KELLY.

The will of the late ROBERT KELLY has been duly proved and is now being administered upon. The will is as follows:

The last will and testament of ROBERT KELLY, of the City of New-York, gentleman. I, ROBERT KELLY, of said City, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do hereby make, publish and declare this my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say, first, I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be paid by my executor hereinafter named, so soon after my decease as may be practicable.

[illegible] I give and bequeath to my wife, to my beloved wife [illegible] all my household furniture, [illegible] ware, plate, books, and further articles of every kind constituting my household establishment at my present residence in the City of New-York, also a bond and mortgage on a farm in the Town of Rhinebeck, now in the possession of Alder[illegible] Hutton.

[illegible] give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate of every kind to my executor hereinafter named, to have and to hold the same upon the trust and for the uses and purposes following, that is to say, to sell and convey at such time or times as he may deem proper, all my real estate wheresoever it may be situated, at the best price he may be able to obtain for the same, and until such sale to lease the same and to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, and to invest the proceeds of said real estate and all my personal estate in good bonds and mortgages, or such other securities as he shall deem best, and to keep the same so invested during the trusts hereby created, and to receive the interests and income thereof for the use and benefit of my wife and children, as hereinafter provided; and I will and direct that one fourth part of the proceeds of said real estate and of all my personal estate not hereinbefore bequeathed to my said wife, shall be had and held by my said executor for the use of my said wife during the term of her natural life; one other fourth part thereof for the use, education and maintenance of my daughter Florence, until she shall attain the age of twenty-one years, provided she shall so long live; one other fourth part thereof for the use, maintenance and education of my son Robert until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live; and the other fourth part thereof for the use, maintenance and education of my son William, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live. And I do further direct, that all said rents and profits, interests and incomes of my said estate devised in trust as aforesaid shall be held upon the further trust to be paid and applied by my said executor as follows, that is to say, the part thereof held for the use of my said wife, shall be paid to her, or applied to her use during and until the full end and term of her natural life. That part thereof held for the use of my said daughter Florence, or so much thereof as may be proper for her support, maintenance and education until she shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if she shall so long live; that part thereof held for the use of my said son Robert, or so much thereof as may be proper for his support, maintenance and education until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live; and that part thereof derived from said share held for the use of my said son William, or so much thereof as may be proper for his support, maintenance and education until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, if he shall so long live. And on the death of my said wife, provided she shall not have devised or bequeathed the share held for her use to her said children or their descendants, which she is hereby expressly authorized to do in her discretion, then upon the further trust, to convey and transfer said share to my said children who may then be living, and the share of either of them who may be dead, the heirs of such deceased child or children to be entitled to the parent's share, and whenever and so often as either of my said children shall attain the age of twenty-one years, thereupon the further trust to convey and transfer to such child so obtaining his or her majority, the share held for his or her use as aforesaid, to have and to hold the same to her or his use, or her or his heirs forever.

In case either of my said children shall die before he or she shall attain the age of twenty-one years without issue, then I give the share held in trust for such deceased child to her or his survivor or survivors, to be equally divided between them, if more than one, the same shall be held in trust by my said executor for such survivor or survivors during his or her minority as aforesaid, but if such deceased child shall leave issue, such issue shall be entitled to the share of such deceased parent.

And I hereby commit the guardianship of all my children, until they shall respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, unto my executor hereinafter named; and I do hereby declare that the provisions herein made for my said wife shall be a bar to any right or claim of dower she has in my land, and that the same shall be accepted and received by her in lieu thereof.

Lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my brother, William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, to be executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of April, 1854.

his
ROBERT ⋈ KELLY.
mark.

The above instrument of two sheets was at the date thereof signed, sealed, published and declared by said ROBERT KELLY, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

WM. VAN ARSDALE, No. 19 University-place.
JOSEPH EVANS, No. 313 Thompson-street.
WM. R. BANKER, 117 West Thirty-sixth-street.

Application being made to the Surrogate to admit the will to probate, he cited the parties in interest to appear; no one coming forward to oppose the will, it was, on the testimony of the subscribing witnesses, admitted, and letters of administration granted.

Counting up at a Hotel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At the suggestion of several gentlemen, [illegible] of my Hotel, I yesterday had boxes prepared for the purpose of ascertaining the preferences for the three different candidates for the Presidency, hoping that everything would be done honestly and fairly, which was the case, as far as I know. It was my purpose to have one man from each of the three parties act as tellers at the close of the day. Accordingly I asked a [illegible] man, stopping at the Hotel, to act as one, but he was not here at the time, and as I could not find one about when we were ready to count, there were [illegible] men chosen; two, I think, are Fremont and one a Fillmore man. They opened the boxes and counted the ballots. The result was—for FREMONT, [illegible]; FILLMORE, 255; BUCHANAN, 67. The *Express* of this morning and evening, has what is characteristic of that paper, a misstatement of the [illegible] affair. They stated that all Connecticut, with the Tribune, Times, and *Herald* offices, came here and voted some two or three times, and that HORACE GREELEY headed his men. I think it would be as well for that paper occasionally to give a true report [illegible] of candor.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN S. SAVERY.

The Parrott Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Woodruff.

This morning the Court appointed Alvin C. Bradley, of No. 63 Wall street, a referee to determine the amount of alimony, costs, &c., in accordance with the decision of the General Term.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—A WOMAN KILLED BY A WOMAN.

Mary Hewett, a married woman, aged 46 years, died at the City Hospital yesterday from a compound fracture of the leg, received on the 17th inst., at her residence, No. 37 Laurens-street, by being dragged down stairs by one Mrs. Ann Kelly, a next-door neighbor.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday. From the evidence taken it appears that the deceased was addicted to drink, and while under its influence was of a quarrelsome mood and apt to get involved in difficulty with her fellow-tenants and neighbors. On the day in question, being somewhat intoxicated, she had some words and blows with Mrs. Kelly, an occupant of No. 37 Laurens-street. Seeming to get the worst of the fight, Mrs. Hewett retreated up stairs (the quarrel commenced on the rear stoop) followed by Mrs. Kelly, who seized her by the hair and dragged her down a flight of stairs, breaking her leg just above the ancle.

She was removed to the City Hospital, where she died as above stated.

The Jury, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to her death by a compound fracture of the leg, by being pulled down stairs by Ann Kelly, at No. 37 Laurens-street, on the 17th of July, 1856, while engaged in a scuffle with said Ann Kelly, deceased being intoxicated at the time."

Mrs. Kelly was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man, named Charles Ketchum, was brought before Justice WOOD, yesterday, charged with highway robbery.

Nicholas P. Jansen, a young man living in Ulster County, who appeared as prosecutor, deposed: That he came here on law business, and that, while loitering through the streets of the lower part of the City, he was accosted by the prisoner, who claimed to have met him before, and insisted on his drinking; they drank several times, and towards evening Ketchum invited him to accompany him home, saying he lived in the upper part of the City; he consented, and when in Norfolk-street, in front of a stable, Ketchum suddenly knocked the prosecutor down, and robbed him of his gold watch and chain, valued at $125, with which he ran off; Policeman Wright, of the Tenth Ward, who happened to be near by, pursued and overhauled the robber, and took him to the Station-house.

The Magistrate committed him for trial.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

During a fight in Cherry-street, on Tuesday night, between Peter Goolfierre and George Keller, the latter was severely stabbed in the neck. Goolfierre was arrested, and yesterday morning he was committed for trial at the Lower Police Court.

Miscellaneous.

SACRILEGE.

The Episcopal Church in Eighty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, was broken into between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by some burglars, who, after ransacking the building, left, not finding anything to suit their fancy. The police soon afterwards discovered the burglary, but the thieves had fled.

DROWNED.

John O'Neil, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, while asleep on Pier No. 11, East River, on Friday last, rolled into the water and was drowned. The body was not recovered until yesterday, when an inquest upon it was held by Coroner PERRY. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

John Heardman, a lad of 8 years, fell into the water at the foot of Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. He resided with his father, in Fifty-third-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental drowning."

A man about 31 years of age was drowned yesterday at Harlem Bridge. He acted strangely; said he was looking for work, came from Somerville, Kentucky; he expressed a wish to cross the bridge, but said he would first have a swim; he went into the water, struggled a few moments, and then sank to the bottom. His name is supposed to be JAMES MCDONNELL. He was about 31 years of age. An inquest upon the body will be held to-day.

RUN OVER.

Coroner HILLS also held an inquest, at a house in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, upon the body of a child of two years, named Patrick Fogerty, who came to his death from fracture of the thigh, pelvis and other injuries received by being run over by a horse and wagon which had been left in the street unattended. The accident occurred on the 11th of this month.

An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 237 East Twelfth-street, upon the body of John Blair, a child of 7 years, who died of typhoid fever, supervening from injuries received on the 9th inst., by being run over by a butcher's cart, driven by Edward Costello. The Jury censured Costello for a want of care.

FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENTS.

The same Coroner held an inquest upon the body of Catharine Fay, who died from burns accidentally received while filling a fluid lamp on the 12th of July, at her residence, No. 80 Catharine-street. Mrs. Fay was a native of Ireland, and 58 years of age.

Edward Smith, a boy 15 years of age, died, at the residence of his father, from burns accidentally received, on the 10th inst., while filling a fluid lamp at the stage office corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held at the City Hospital, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of James Blanch, who died at that place from injuries accidentally received by falling from the hatch of the barge *Buffalo*, (lying at the Erie Railroad pier,) the day previous. The deceased was at work unloading the barge at the time of the accident. He was a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board held their ordinary weekly meeting yesterday in Worth-street.

The hour for business is usually understood to be 3 o'clock. After the reporters had lost not more than the usual half hour in waiting the commencement of the sitting, the minutes were read, and after another quarter of an hour, the representatives of the press were faintly able to ascertain that conversation was in progress in reference to the necessity and fitness of the appointment of Dr. Harcourt, late Deputy Health Office, as assistant physician at Staten Island.

Some letters were in the hands of a Commissioner, but on asking for them they were said to be private. As far as could be ascertained, the Board are anxious that Dr. Harris should have the assistance of Dr. Harcourt, and there appeared some reason to think the Commissioners believed that opposition to such assistance would be resisted on grounds of technical etiquette.

A resolution was read, emanating from a Committee, suggesting the employment of six or eight additional individuals at Quarantine as nurses and assistants, and a Committee was appointed to meet at Staten Island, at 1 o'clock on Thursday, to make other and necessary arrangements.

After which the Board adjourned.

Fires.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.

The stables in West Twenty-first-street, between Eight and Ninth avenues, were damaged by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of them is owned by a Mr. RILEY, and the other by a Mr. AMMERMAN. The entire loss did not amount to more than $300.

THE CENTRE-STREET ACCIDENT.

At 9¼ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the iron foundry of JAS. BURNS & Co., rear of No. 28 Centre-street. It was caused by throwing some hot iron on the wooden floor. Not much damage was done.

A young man named REYNOLDS, a member of Engine Company No. 22, while going to the fire through Elm-street, was struck in the head with a brick, which knocked him down, and the engine rolled over him. He was seriously injured.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses and purulent ulcers of many years standing, are readily cured by this powerful anti-putrescent and healing preparation. It purges the sore of its poisonous virus and imparts sufficient vigor to the surrounding vessels to produce new and healthy flesh.

[Advertisement.]

CHICAGO, July 7, 1856.

J. C. MORRIS—Dear Sir: Did you ever stand and watch a fire brick when it was surrounded by fire? If you did you know in just what shape LILLIE'S Safes stand. They are perfect bricks. Just as good as new after the fire, and so are its contents. We had a very severe test of one here yesterday afternoon. A fire broke out on [illegible] and destroyed $60,000 worth of property. The safe was in the bottom of it, yet it delivered up its contents this morning, uninjured. Respectfully yours,

B. P. PRATT.

The above Safes can be found at the World's Safe Co.'s Depot, No. 205 Pearl-st. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE OF HEALING.—My long practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MAHER, M. D.

No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Check Marseilles Suits	5 00
Linen Raglans	1 50
Marseilles Vests	75
Fine white Duck Coats	3 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00
Zephyr Cassimere Suits	3 00
White Marseilles Vests	1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. B. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. B. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—Of all the entertainments given in this City, none can be more worthily recommended than those presented by Manager PURDY, at his cool and comfortable Theatre. Always variety, and of the mirthful kind. Go to-night, and see the new Drama of "Nicaragua, or Gen. Walker's Victories," the grand Pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and Comedietta of "Crossing the Line."

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK LUNG INSTITUTE.—No. 6 Bond-street.—Under the Medical charge of D. D. T. NESTELL, M. D. Consumption, Throat-ail, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, cured by the inhalation of medicines in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of pure air, or lung food; direct to the seat of disease—a rational, scientific, and certain mode of application. "A Brief Treatise" on the above, by Dr. NESTELL, sent free to any address.

G. VANDERBEER, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 4th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Politics.

The Hard Democrats held their Conventions yesterday afternoon, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention to meet in Syracuse:

Second Assembly District.—Delegate, John Rice. Alternate, David U. Atken.

Third Assembly District.—Delegate, Hugh McLaughlin. Alternate, Samuel D. Morris.

The Soft Shells have elected the following delegates:

First Assembly District.—J. M. Gillet.
Second Assembly District.—Daniel D. Driggs.
Third Assembly District.—Wm. Marvin—contested by Patrick Campbell.

It is understood that both Hard and Soft delegates from this County are in favor of Hon. JOHN VANDERBILT, of Brooklyn, for Governor.

Republican Meetings in Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a goodly number of citizens assembled last evening in Myrtle Hall, Myrtle-avenue, to attend the meeting called by the Eleventh Ward Club, over which WM. PEET, Esq., the President, presided, with his usual grace and spirit. Addresses were made by Alderman HUNTLEY, of the Thirteenth Ward, CHAS. A. DANA, Esq., of the *Tribune*, Col. CHARLES J. JACK, and JAS. HOXIE, of New-York. The speakers entered into the spirit of the occasion, and much enthusiasm prevailed. At 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for FREMONT.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Club was also held last evening, at No. 274 Grand-street, and another in the Seventh Ward Club house.

Eleventh Ward Pathfinders, of Brooklyn.

A large meeting of the young men of the above Ward took place on Monday evening last, when an organization was completed, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following gentlemen as permanent officers: HARLAN P. HALSEY, President; P. WYCKOFF and WM. D. BLISS, Vice-Presidents; JOHN S. PESCHEN, Recording Secretary; ROBERT A. COPELAND, Corresponding Secretary; GEO. V. THOMPSON, Treasurer. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. This Association meets again on Thursday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock, at their head-quarters on Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street, when all young men favorable to the objects of the Association are invited to attend.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday evening, GEORGE REDFIELD, residing at No. 24 Carroll-place, Brooklyn, fell from a stoop in front of the house and struck his head in such a manner as to rupture a blood vessel in the brain, causing death, yesterday morning. Deceased was a single man, 34 years of age, and recently came from Troy. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

Accident.

JAMES FLYNN, employed in BARBER's packing-yard, at the foot of Amity-street, Brooklyn, had two fingers of his right hand cut off and the hand split to the wrist, yesterday, by a cleaver in the hands of PATRICK BURKE, while engaged in preparing pork for packing.

The tax to be levied in Brooklyn in 1857 is nearly $250,000 less than last year.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of the Republican Club.

The Fremont and Dayton Club of Jersey City met at the head quarters of the Club on Tuesday evening. There was a full attendance. Ex-Alderman [illegible] HILL, a Democratic supporter of Fremont, presided. Mr. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, of Boston, being present, was invited to address the Club, which he did at length, in a forcible and effective speech, which gave great satisfaction.

Heavy Robbery by Pickpockets.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., as Mr. JOHN R. BROWN, of Hunterdon, N. J., was getting upon the cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, his pocket was picked of $2,940. It was mostly in $50 bills on a New-Jersey Bank.

Military Parade.

The Second Regiment of the Hudson Brigade of the New-Jersey Militia paraded in Jersey City yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Regiment was reviewed by Col. NATHANIEL P. ELLIS.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, by Rev. Benj. Pilsbury, Mr. WM. C. FLANAGAN to EMMA F., eldest daughter of Jos. Stanley, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 19, by Rev. Mr. Miley, Mr. GEORGE WM. BURCHAN to Miss CYNTHIA AMELIA PATTEN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, FRANCES IRENE CHURCH, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Church, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 13 West 41st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, at the residence of her father, Mr. Henry Rogers, SARAH AMELIA RICHARDSON, wife of John E. Richardson, aged 25 years, 10 months and 7 days.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 West 24th st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday next.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, JAMES REED, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 249 Bowery.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, JOHN W., son of Maurice and Ann Keating.

His funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 159 Centre-st., corner of Walker. The friends of the family will please not bring carriages.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, at No. 123 East 12th-st., after an illness of a few days, ALFRED M. BILLINGS, youngest son of Henry S. and Harriet E. Billings.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, ROBERT C., son of Israel Cook, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 West 12th-st., on Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday night, July 22, THOS. DOUGHTY. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Broome-st., corner of Greene, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, MARY E., wife of B. S. Yates.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 283 West 26th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, JOHN HERBERT, only child of John M. and Abbie R. Copland, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 16 Dominick-st., at 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 23, at No. 7 Carroll-place, of apoplexy, GEORGE REDFIELD, in the 35th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 21, EMILY STEEL, wife of Henry W. Olcott.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church, corner of 10th-st. and University-place, (Dr. Potts',) this (Wednesday,) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 19, MARGARET, wife of Alexander Gau, of the Prussian Legation, and daughter of the late James Campbell, formerly Surrogate of the City of New-York.

In Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, July 12, Miss NANCY CRILLEY, aged [illegible] years, eldest daughter of the late John Crilley, of New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 23.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 23—P. M.

The Cunard steamer *Persia* from Liverpool, Saturday, July 12, arrived at this port early this morning. Her market and money news is a week later than by the previous arrival. The Grain market had improved at Liverpool, owing to an unfavorable turn in the English harvest weather, and the trade at London in English-grown Wheat was also firmer. Indian Corn is quoted 1s. the quarter dearer; Flour 1s. and Wheat 3d. On Saturday afternoon, when the steamer sailed, the weather was more promising, and it is not improbable that this may have weakened the market for Foreign Grain. The Cotton trade keeps steady both at Manchester and Liverpool. The quotations are the same as by the *Niagara*, and the sales of the week about 35,000 bales, nearly all for delivery to the trade. The speculation in Sugar in London was still on the advance. The English Money market quite easy at 4 ₩ cent. for outside discounts, and in some instances 3¾ ₩ cent. per annum was accepted on prime short bills. The Bank of England have not lowered the rate from 4½ ₩ cent., as some drafts for Gold were making for the Continent, and a further installment upon the new English loan was near at hand. The weekly statement of July 5 shows a decline in the reserve of the Bank of £462,000 sterling, though the total is still £1,758,000 above the average of the month of June. The Bank of France on the official statement of the 1st of July appears to have lost 54,309,511 francs of its Gold reserve, leaving the figures 231,986,685 francs, or about $46,377,337 Federal money against 286,296,196 francs or $57,259,239. English Consols closed 95⅜@½ for the August accounts, 95⅛@¼ cash; the French Rente, 71.90.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

[illegible]

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—JULY.

[illegible]

EXPORT OF BULLION FROM LONDON—HALF YEAR, JULY 1.

[illegible]

CONDITION OF BANK OF FRANCE TO JUNE 1.

[illegible]

The advices by this opportunity in regard to the American Securities dealt in in London are remarkably firm. We hear through private sources—and the fact is alluded to in one or more of the Circulars—that Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, of the Southern Michigan Road, has successfully placed a large amount of the Sinking Fund Bonds of his Company on the London market on terms which, while affording the large English brokers a good margin for an advance in value, yields the concern here a very satisfactory rate. We notice sales in London on the 9th and 10th at 80 ₩ cent. sterling money, equal to 88 ₩ cent. here. There has been a further advance in Illinois Centrals, sales at 82½, and 83 subsequently demanded; Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents, of 1869, 98@100; sales of New-York Central 7 ₩ cents. at 96 early in the week, 98 asked at the close; the 6 ₩ Cents. 83@84; sales of Illinois Free-Lands at 89 ₩ cent. Eries of 1883 held for 90, and the Sinking Funds for 87 ₩ cent. The Pennsylvania Central Second Mortgages have advanced to 94@95 ₩ cent. Over $200,000 of the last mortgage issue of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Company have been taken in London. The orders from the Continent to-day are very slim. There has not been much done in France or Germany for several months. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes as follows:

"During the past week there has been an increasing inquiry for American Railroad Bonds; the demand, however, is chiefly confined to those of first class, of which the supply has been inadequate to meet the demand. The present easy state of money has enabled the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana to negotiate a considerable amount of their 7 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, which are being pretty freely taken at 80; it is also reported that the Company have placed an equal amount of their stock, which has been introduced on our Stock Exchange, and is now officially quoted."

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., on the same subject, write:

"In American Securities there has been much greater activity, and to-day, well known Railway Bonds and State Stocks are inquired for. Illinois Cen. R. R. Construction Bonds 7 ₩ cents. have been sold at 82½, and Freelands at 88@88½@89. Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds at 91; 2d Mortgage Stg. Bonds 84½@85. New-York Central 7 ₩ cents, at 95½@96; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 80, and Erie Bonds of 1862 at 93. The transactions in State Stocks are chiefly purchases—United States 6 ₩ cents, at 108, ex-Coupon; South Carolina Bonds (Barings' 1866) at 99½; Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent Bonds are quoted 86@88, and Maryland Stg. 93@96 ex-Coupon."

An article appears in the *London Times* on the Central American question, the tenor of which is to the effect that all difficulty will be removed to a satisfactory understanding between Great Britain and the United States, by the surrender of the Bay Islands to Honduras, and a joint guaranty that an interoceanic communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the State of Honduras, shall be kept open to both countries. Gen. HERRAN, the Minister of Honduras, was in London, empowered to negotiate on behalf of his own Government, and as between Mr. DALLAS and Lord CLARENDON. The agent of the proposed Honduras Railway was also in London, and the memorandum, which we publish elsewhere, had been sent to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, France and Great Britain.

Very little account was taken of the Foreign news on the Stock Exchange to-day, where the business continues comparatively light, and prices closed dull, although fairly supported at the early board. The last price of Erie was 62¼@⅜; Reading, 92@92⅛; New-York Central, 93@93⅛; and Illinois Central 7 ₩ cents., 89¾@90. Missouri 6 ₩ cents. recovered ¼ ₩ cent. of the recent decline, selling to the extent of $40,000, at 85½ ₩ cent. The advance in Nicaragua Transit shares has been lost, and sales were forced to-day as low as 9⅝@9½ ₩ cent. No cause is publicly assigned, for either the rise to 11¼, or the present reaction to the late low figure. The Reading dividend was declared at Philadelphia to-day, 4 ₩ cent., payable in cash, on the 8th August. The Manhattan Gas Company have declared $2¼ the share on their full stock, and 96¼ cents a share on their scrip stock. The Galena and Chicago half yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., will be paid on 15th August.

The steamer *Africa* sailed to-day with $1,122,050 in Gold and Silver, a sum larger by $300,000 than was calculated on yesterday. The rates of Exchange closed on England 109¾@110; France 5.17½@5.15. There is no change in Money affairs to-day. Brokers' loans are in fair demand at 6 ₩ cent., with a good supply of means for employment in this way. The wants of the Importing trade continue to be large at Bank, though there is a material falling off in the Custom-House payments this week. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $155,232, including $20,000 in Gold received by express from Iowa; the disbursements $98,806 on Treasury drafts, and $34,651 on Government officers' checks. The regular balance this afternoon was $7,701,068.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1855.

[illegible]

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR tends upward; moderate demand for shipment. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 for Common Michigan; $6 75 for Good Michigan; $6 [illegible] for Good to Extra Southern Ohio. WHEAT in [illegible]; sales 14,000 bushels, at $1 18 for Chicago Spring, and $1 26 for Milwaukee Club. CORN has advanced; sales 34,000 bushels, at 48c.@49c.—latter price for Prime. OATS and RYE are quiet. Canal Freights—Corn 9c., and Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Receipts for the* 24 hours up to noon to-day—2,500 bbls. Flour; 13,373 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports same time*—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 44,433 bushels Corn; 16,150 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, July 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand good for the interior, with a light stock of desirable brands offering. Sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 37@$7 25½ for fancy and extra Canadian and $6 for common Oswego. WHEAT—Dull. Sales 4,000 bush. Canadian, including 2,000 bush. White before receipt of *Persia's* news at $1 55. *Canal Freights*—a shade easier. Flour, 35c.; Wheat, 10c., and 9½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports* to-day—18,481 bushels Wheat; 4,000 bushels Rye; 3,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 43,400 bushels Wheat; 12,100 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 23.

WHEAT firm and tending upwards. Receipts—14,000 bushels. CORN active at former rates. *Receipts*—187,000 bushels. *Shipments* to Buffalo, 49,000 bushels. OATS firm. *Receipts*—17,000 bushels. *Shipments* to Buffalo, 20,000 bushels.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

There was a decided change in the quality of the cattle offered for sale yesterday—being much better than any offered for two weeks past. There was also a falling off in price, the best not bringing more than $10 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings and sale of Beef Cattle amounted to 1,600 head, the largest portion of which were from Ohio; 70 head of them were sold by N. CARR for $49 a piece, and 87 by DAVIS & THURSTON for $58 ₩ head. Others sold at from $9 to $9 50 ₩ 100 lbs., and some as low as $8 50. The average price was from $8 75 to $9 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep was quite large, 2,000 head having been disposed of at from $3 50 to $4 50 ₩ head. They were mostly from Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were owned by [illegible], HOFFMAN and [illegible], &c.

HOGS.—The sales of Hogs amounted to 1,950 head, at prices ranging from $7 to $7 75 ₩ 100 lbs. The demand for Hogs was quite active, and all in the pens were disposed of.

COWS AND CALVES—180 head were sold, at from $25 to $60. The demand not being very good.

Eighty Horses arrived at TOWNSEND's. They are selling slow at high prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday.

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises.... 11 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 43 | Gov. Island. 1 36 | Hell Gate.... 3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool July 12, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Ship Manchester, Clark, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse., to Eagle & Hazard.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool; [illegible], Skinner, Norfolk, &c.

Below.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS [illegible]

[illegible]